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OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

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sess and have successfully emipoed for his purpose. Further agencies, suitable to their lines of business, hardware, machinery, domestic goods, specialities, etc., etc., are respectfully solicited, a cash basis being readily conceided reheaver special and exclusive conditions are tendered, by

FORTY YEARS.

The trip which the Emperor has just taken through the province of Minas Geraes, following that of last year into the interior of Paraná, has unquestionably raised some doubts in his mind as to the progress of this empire during his long reign of torty years. It is unfortunate perhaps that his first trips through these provinces should have occurred in the closing hours of so long and so peaceful a reign, and that the practical results of that reign should be brought to his attention at a time when it is almost too late to retrieve the errors which have been made.

In visiting the province of Paraná, his first introduction was to the little village, by courtesy a city, of Paranaguá, whose crumbling walls, deserted buildings and grassgrown streets told the sad story of decadence and ruin. Standing at the entrance of one of the most beautiful bays of the world, and at the gates of a province possessing great natural wealth and a genial climate, it should have told another story. Its streets should have been alive with trade and industry, and its port should have been filled with the white sails of all nations, Instead there was nothing to be seen but the ruins of a more active and prosperous era, the apathy and neglect and stagnation of the present.

Going into the interior, his majesty found nothing but wretched roads, neglected dwelling places and a poor, apathetic population. He saw everywhere the decaying signs of past prosperity, even to the totally deserted sites of populous villages. And he saw around him a people who had lost all independence of character, and who looked helplessly to the imperial and provincial governments for even the most ordinary services belonging to their every-day community life.

During his recent visit into the interior of Minas Geraes the same general aspect of decadence and retrogression met his gaze, He saw the lack of public spirit, the total want of individual character and enterprise. Although broken by mountain ranges and covered with extensive tracts of sterile land, he found a great province full of mineral wealth, traversed by fertile river valleys capable of producing the greatest variety of products, and a climate surpassed by but few localities in the world. And yet, the same general appearance of decay met him almost at every step. The roads are no better, if as good, as they were in colonial times, one hundred years ago. The plantation houses of colonial times still stand, but around them the land lies sterile and abandoned, or half enlitivated by slaves. The towns along the roads into the mining districts are now but the inclancholy reminders of those early days when their streets were full of life and business activity. As the Emperor rode through them he must have seen the deserted shops on whose crumbling thresholds the grass has grown for years; he must have seen through broken shutters the mouldy, decaying interior of many a desolate house from which all life and hope died out in years long since passed; he must have seen the grass grown streets which them.

are deserted and lifeless except when some blaring political parade or some mediæval religious procession comes winding through them; he must have seen the degradation of their people into whose lives no ambition nor noble impulse ever comes, who toil neither for self nor country, and who live in idleness, squalor, and crime. And with all this, he must have seen the signs of another civilization and another industrial life which ceased to exist years ago, and whose ruins now lie scattered about him.

Within these forty years of his reign there has been an almost unbroken peace. The world has been steadily growing in wealth, and in its instruments for acquiring wealth. The advancement of civilization has developed better systems of government, purer systems of religion, higher systems of education, and nobler types of individual character. And yet, throughout every province of this empire except one, there are seen the melancholy signs of industrial decadence. As in the provinces of Minas Geraes and Paraná so too in those others of the north are seen the mould of stagnation and decay. The ruins of another civilization are found even where the ceaseless streams of trade are flowing in and out. In the very vicinity of the imperial capital can be found the remains of agricultural industries which are to-day unknown; and within a distance of fifteen miles can be found a large town, better built than the majority of its neighbors, which is to-day half deserted and in ruins. Instead of a young country just entering into the community of nations with all the vigor of fresh blood and new life, the empire of Brazil shows all the decrepitude and decay of old age. It can not be an agreeable sight to an Emperor whose personal ambitions and aspirations are of so high a character, but the waving of flags and bursting of fireworks can not hide the melancholy sight, and he must now see that there has been some elements in his reign which have not been in harmony

with the progress of the age. It is true that within the past forty years the population of this empire has been doubled and that her foreign commerce has been increased nearly twenty fold. It is true that her political position among the nations of the world is far higher than then, and that the Emperor has won a high place among their sovereigns. It is true that railways have been built and telegraph lines erected, and that a few leading cities possess many of the instrumentalities which characterize a high state of civilization. But at the same time industry has been narrowed into a very few channels, the bulk of foreign commerce passes through the hands of strangers who absorb the profits, and the revenue of the country has been increased from sixteen thousand to one hundred and ten thousand contos, or an increase of seven fold in taxation. These results have not come in with the winds and the rains, nor have they sprung from the soil. They are the outgrowth of institutions which have been nourished and protected at the expense of the nation, until like parasitic plants they ernsh the sturdy trunk that has upheld

What these institutions are, and what to do with them, must now be the problem in the closing years of a half century's reign. The blight of slavery rests upon the productive industries of the entire nation, and it must be removed. The iron hand of the Roman ehurch rests upon the people, and it, too, must be removed. The wastelul and repressive system of bureaucratic government, centering in the imperial capital, weighs upon the political and industrial development of the whole empire, and it also must be changed. Many opportunities have been lost in these forty years to reform these evils and to build up this empire on a more substantial, and lasting foundation, and the empire has unquestionably lost many an opportunity to take a higher rank among the nations of the world. The evils have now outgrown any casual opportunity to crush them and their results are apparent to every eye. It is not an easy task to retrace one's steps and to begin one's work anew, but from that there is now no alter-

CANADIAN SUBSIDIES.

At a meeting of the Canadian House of Commons on March 8th, Sir John A. Macdonald stated that the Brazilian government had formally granted a fifty-thousand-dollar subsidy to a line of stamers which is to ply before a Canada and Brazili, a similar amount having been placed in the estimates before the House for that purpose as a subsidy from the Canadian government. A company has been formed in London for providing a monthly steamship service between Montreal and Brazilian ports. It is named the "Canadian and Brazilian ports. It is named the "Canadian and Brazilian Direct Mail Steamship Company," with a capitul of £280,000. Il proposes to nt once put four steamships of 2,000 toas each upon the liae and, thus earn the subsidy. Independent of this subsidy the company is to enjoy the rights and privileges of vessels carrying malls, in the shape of exemption trom port charges and other iniposts.

NEW ORLEANS AND THE MEXICAN COFFEE TRADE.

Almost at our very doors, within three days and a few hours distance of New Orleans, ties one of the greatest and the most productive coffee regions on the planet. But a few miles from Vera Cruz, in Mexico, is situated Cordova, which lies within a short mile of the railroad that connects the capital of the republic with the gulf coast. Here the coffee tree thrives in a congenial soil. From Cordova to Orizaba, and from one side to the other of the great valley in which the former town is situated, both the soil and the climate are favorable to the production and perfection of coffee trees. In the interior states of San Luis Potosi and Aguas Calientes, Nuevo Leon and Zacatecas, the coffee tree thrives and is productive, but not so much so as in the gulf states of Vera Cruz and Tabasco, and the states of Collma, Michacean, Sinadoa and Gærrero, which border on the Pacific ocean. The very finest coffee region, act only of Mexico lout most probably of the whole world, is found nt Uruapam, a little village in the state of Michacean. At this place the coffee tree attains a size and productiveness unequaled ia any other part of the planet, while the quality of the berry is superior to the best grown in Java, and is at least equal to the finest produced in Arabia Felix. New Orleans is the nearest American market for the coffee harvests of Mexico, yet thous-ands of bags are annually seat to Earope and Northern ports of the United States. But when railroad coamminication shall be established with this constry this trade will probably be divided between St. Lonls and the Crescent City, while the latter mart will undcoubtedly furnish the entire South with this precious production of our fair southern sister republic.—Wex Orlean Democrat.

"ESSENCIALMENTE AGRICOLA,"

After making all due allowance for the differences of location, products and p opulation, upon whichever side thay may fall, there is much of value and interest in a comparison between the agricultural production of the state of Illinois and the whole empire of Brizil. We make the comparison, imperfect as it must necessarily be, not from a wishto say unkind things of an industry here which has had unusual difficulties and burdens to contend with; but from the wish to show what an essentially agricultural community can do, and how futile have been the artificial means here employed to accomplish the same result. There is an erroneous belief, and it is not an uncom mon one, that agriculture is not a wealthproducing industry in comparison with the many other occupations which men commonly choose. An examination of the returns of the state of Illinois for 1880, however, must lead to another conclusion Under favoring conditions-which are found everywhere in Brazil-intelligent agriculture is one of the most profitable occupations into which men can enter, not only through the direct returns from the labor expended, but from the low average of risk through terms of years. The enormous value of the agricultural products of Illinois means a large per capita income for the whole population, and in that one result lies the source of a country's permanent prosperity.

In their physical characteristics there is a wide difference-a difference in the favor of the one in location, social development, and tertility of soil, but of the other in ex tent, population, and in the diversity of its soil, climate and productions. Illinois has an area of 55,414 square miles and a population according to the last census of 3,083. 326. Brazil, on the other hand, has an area of 3, 218,750 square miles, and a population somewhere between ten and eleven millions, or nearly six times the area and over three and one-half times the population of Illinois. As between two such countries there should be no other comparison than that of averages and percentages, but yet the agricultural development of the one, and the industrial errors of the other, have been carried to such an extreme that a comparison of aggregates can be made to the great advantage of the smaller and less populous state

According to tables prepared by the secretary of the Illinois state board of agriculture for the calendar year 1880, the number and value of horses, cattle, hogs and slicep, and the quantity and value of farm products for that year were as follows:

•	
- rick sto	ock.
	mber value
Horses 912	2,586 \$24,239,984
Cattle 1,999	,788 19,895,484
1logs 3,800	,364 4,800,364
Sheep 964	,696 1,246,822
FARM PROI	oucts.
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	antity value
Corn, bushels 250,	697,036 \$83,757,039
Wheat, ,, 56,	508, 309 46,497, 160
	709,002 12,858,257
Rye, ,, 2,	737,159 1,513.587
	98,382 560,703
	47,811 3,689,348
	86,584 22,589,691
Orchard 'products, 206,006	acres
under cultivation	8,176,480
Dairy products, estimated	27,000,000
Grand total	\$ \$006 Par ann

From this it will be seen that the total value of the live stock produced during the year 1880 was \$50,182,654, and that of the various farm products, exclusive of garden products and small fruits, was \$206,642,255 making a grand total of \$256,824,909. Had an account been rendered of the value of garden products and small fruits, both of

large areas of land, this total would have been still further increased, probably to the round sum of \$260,000,000

In the last relatorio of the minister of finance, the quantities and values of the national products exported during the fiscal year 1878-79-the last year for which the export of the whole empire is given-were as follows:

1878-	7 9	quantity	of. value
Coffee,	kilos	216,022,823	113,481,929\$
Sugat,	,,	146,857,810	21,812,069
Rubber,	,,	6, 170, 943	10,960,791
Cotton,	,,	25,487,259	.9,906,300
Hides,	,,	10,481,296	8,352,482
Tobacco	n \$ · · ·	19,881,045	7,179,697
Matė,	,,	13,722,390	2,715,624
Castanlia i		3,507,044	510,468
Wood, pic		15,084,360	491,325
Gold, grai		1,602,628	2,222,283
Diamonds		12,599	944,508
Diverse pr	oducts		25,480,024
	Total o	fficial value,	204,057,500
Deduct ex	port of go	ld and diam.	3,166,791
Add 25% for products consumed		200,890,709	
at home	na produc	ią consumed	50,222,677
	Tota	d production	251,113,386

\$136,697,543

Or, at par of 27 per

at present exch, of 21 d. \$105,465,513 The totals here given include many art icles which can not be properly elassified among the agricultural productions of the country, but as the official statistics group them all together into one item, "diverse products," it is impossible to determine their amount. As there are many small products which do not enter into the list of exports, it may be considered that the two classes balance each other, and that the total given is approximately correct. The allowauce of twenty-five per cent. for the value of those agricultural products which are consumed at home will at first sight be deemed too low, but when it is remembered that coffee forms about 55 per cent, and the first six articles in the above table about 84 per cent, of the total export; when it is remembered that Brazil imports all her flour, nearly all of her rice, a large percentage of corn, all her hay, nineteen-twentieths of her jerked beef and dried fish, and very nearly all of such articles of consumption as potatoes, canned vegetables, etc., etc.,when all these facts are considered it will be seen that 25 per cent. is too large instead of 100 small an allowance. In addition we have here specified several forest products to a total value of 14,678,208\$, which should not enter into a list of agricultural produc-

A comparison between these two results shows that upon a fair valuation the agri-cultural product of the state of Illinois is considerably more than twice that of Brazil The state of Illinois has never known the dwarfing influence of slavery nor the restrictive influence of the great proprietorships. Land is cultivated in large or small esta le according to the ability of the cultivator. the great part of the land being held and owned by small farmers. The transfer of property is made easy, and the state provides for the registry and protection of titles. Transportation is cheap and rapid, and is unencumbered with any useless formalities. Labor is honorable and honored, the most successful farmers not only supervising their estates but actually working in the fields themselves. The use of labor-saving machinery is universal. The hand of the government is unseen and unfelt.

It is not difficult for our Brazilian readers to draw the parallel in this case, and to determine many of the causes which have led to the meagre results of Brazilian agricul-The evils which have weighed upon this industry are principally artificial, and can be removed. It is useless to attempt further to build up a prosperous industry on the system now in vogue; another must be which give occupation to many hands and tried. There must be free labor, free enterprise, individual impulse. The government must do less; the planter must do more. If the Brazilian planter will imitate the example of the Illinois farmer, such comparisons as the above will soon be of the past,

THE DATE COFFEE COMPANY.

A special general meeting of the sharehold the company was held at the City Termtnus Hotel, London, on March 14, to consider the confirmation as to the effect that the capital of the company be \mathcal{L} 50,000, divided into shares of \mathcal{L} 1 each; empowering the directors to call in all shares or certificates for shares, and to issue instead shares or certificates for shares of the company of &1 each; and authorizing the directors to allot and issue the shares as they might deem fit. The chairman Mr. Henry Haymen, before putting the resolution referred to various criticisms in the press, and said that, condensed, they amounted to this, that the original patent of Mr. Henley (the 'English company) was, comparatively speaking, worthless. His above to that was that the English company had proved that the cost of manufacturing the date coffee did not exceed a certain sum, and they had actually entered into contracts for the sale of the entire make of the company at a price which would, he said, leave a profit of 100 per cent. to the parent company, irrespective altogether of the sale of patents made or which might be made. In reply to other hostile criticisms, and, alter alluding to the large sales already of "the stuff," he asserted that Mr. Henley's patent was massailable. It had been stated that £10,000 had been spent in a fort night in advertising a subsidiary company, but the amount was under £2,000. No secret was made of the fact that when the company was registered of the fact that when the company was registered the chairman, the solicitor, and the patentee took 2,000 shares each; but that, he said, showed their confidence in the company. The committee of the Stock Exchange, however, objected, and therefore they disposed of some, and the directors at present held about 3,000 of the shares. Something had been said about the French company and the Ger-man company. The directors did not intend that they should work in an antagonistic spicit to the En-glish company, and force their produce on the English market so as to depreciate the value of the English company. He had not the shadow of a doubt that the dividend would be a hundred per cent. That was the estimate he made some time ago; but since then they had made one or two discoveries which greatly advanced the value of the article, one heing that it need not be sold in 1-lb. tins, but could be sold with a profit in tins of 2d., 3d., 4d., and 6d. each. Another and very impor-tant matter was that they could now make it into cakes, so that a piece might be broken off, and when put into hot water there was the cup of coffee at once. And, again, they had found by mixing a small proportion of the chocolate bean with the date coffee and putting it into a special process they could produce the finest chocolate. In conclusion, he moved the resolutions as above. The motion was seconded and carried, after the chairman had re seconded and carried, after the chairman had re-plied to a few questions; and at a subsequent meet-ing resolutions were passed authorizing the directors to carry out an agreement made between the com-pany and Mr. R. M. Hillier, on behalf of the Gerpany and art. A. Hiller, on behalf of the Ger-man Date Coffee Company, and to divide the purchase-money of £50,000 as either dividend or bonus among the shareholders of the company.

LIBERIAN COFFEE

The director of the public gardens and planta tions of Jamaica, Mr. Morris, has recently published an interesting work entitled Notes on Liberian Coffee. After giving a history of this variety, and describing the success which has attended its cultivation in the East and West Indies, Mr. Morris quotes the opinions of several planters to show that it cannot be grown successfully under the same conditions as regards elevation and climate as the best varieties of Arabian coffee. Having its home on the western coast of Africa, and flourishing in the rich, fat lands extending from the foot of the hills to the seaside, it is essentially a low-country Wherever it has been tried under cultivari in the East and West Indies it has shown a decided preference for the "warm, moist, and stimulating limate" of the plains. One great thing about it that although it actually, possesses no immunit from the deadly coffee-leaf disease, it is, neverthe ess, able to bear its effects much more sess, ange to hear its effects much more success-fully than C. arabier, and on this account alone it deserves careful attention in all coffee growing countries. With regard to its commercial value Mr. Morris thinks it will probably be lower than the best varieties of Arabian, but he states that it is the opinion of experienced coffee dealers that "the Liberian bean will ultimately find its level along-side Java and native descriptions selling at about 900; p.r. evt." This does not necessarily involve a lower return for the capital and attention devoted to

it. Indeed, Mr. Morris thinks that from its more obust and prolific character, and from the gener ally more economic treatment to which it is amen able, it is quite possible that its cultivation will prove even more remunerative than the high priced varieties of Arabian coffee. Mr. Morris's remarks ou the propagation of Liberian coffee, on the cli-mate, temperature, soil, aspect, and slade most suitable, will be of the greatest value to planters.

SLAVERY IN BRAZII

At the present time, when the attention of her-majesty's government has again been directed to the ineffectual character of the measures adopted for the suppression of the slave trade over which the sovereigns of Turkey and Egypt hold dominion, it must not be forgotten that "the nboli-tion of slavery," on which popular demagogues then of slavery, on which popular demagogues delight to expatiate, is, in a great measure, a delusion. There are many countries throughout the world, claiming to be civilized, where this har-barous institution still exists. In Brazil the evil is notorious; and the other day Senhor Joaquim Na-hucowas attentioned to be a test for the control of the cont notonous; and the other day senior jouquin Fu-huco-was entertained to breakfast by the president of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, at the Charing Cross Hotel, in recognition of his efforts to bring about total emancipation in the tountry to which he belongs. By a law passed in 1831 the slave trade in Brazil was distinctly made illegal. By another more stringent act, passed in 1850, the slave trade was said to have come to an Then, by an extraordinary act passed in 1871, those who were then in slavery were to continue to be so, but all born after that should be accounted free, but for 25 years were to be subject to an apprenticeship. According to Senhor Nabuco, private beneficence has lar ontsiripped the attempts of the tate to reduce the number of the sh state to reduce the number of the slaves," and thousands of liberations have been freely gmnted. This is as it ought to be. More depends on the efforts of the people than any act of legislation, and the society with which Sention Natuce is connected ought to do a vast amount, of good in protecting the oppressed and gaining liberty for all who truly deserve it. It is all very well to argue that many deserve it. It is all very well to argue that many of the slaves are lar better off than they could possibly be if they were freemen; but as Cowper says:

"Freedom has a thousand charms"to show Which slaves, howe'er contented, never know." -British Mercantile Gazette, March 31.

ARGENTINE BONDS AT 82 AND 92.

Argentine bonds are quoted on the London stock exchange at, say, 92 ex-coupon, and 12 million dol-lars have been sold at 82, hearing 6 per cent, interest. At the same time, British 3 per cent bonds are at 99½; French 5 per cent, consols at 120 fes. 70 c.; and the United States are able to refund their at 31/2 per cent. It is worth while to understand clearly the reasons why, under such a consland clearly the reasons why, under such a con-dition of the unoney market of the world. Argen-tine bonds bearing 6 per cent. are, in the estimation of the Argentine government, worth 82, and in the opinion of the stock exchange, worth 92. It is, plainly, not because the resources of this country are not sufficiently great to sustain confidence in our ability to pay our obligations, for countries, far our aninty to pay our outgations, for countries, far less able to pay, have a higher credit. What, then, is the reason for this anomalous state of affairs? In our opinion, the difference between the above quotation on the stock exchange and, for example, the credit of Chile in the time of peace, is the morable anishm of the warnels and the disordition. the credit of unite in the time of peace, is moved's opinion of the war-risk and the discrediting influence of an inconvertible paper money. We venture to say that, had we a currency based upon and convertible into gold, and had we a guarantee of peace, our 6 per cent. bonds would be more than 102, instead of \$2 or 92. The only menace of peace comes from Chile. In this direction there are clouds and doubt. There is a pretty prevalent feeling abroad that we shall drift into a war. While we see and confess the gravity of the situation, we do not believe there will be war. This would be supreme folly and great wickedness which we are not prepared to believe the two republics capable of committing, but this the world does not see, and their doubts may be read in the stock "exchange venture to say that, had we a currency based upon of committing, but this the world does not see, and their doubts may be read in the stock exchange quotation. Then, too, we discredit ourselves by consenting to monetary bankruptey in circulating notes that we do not even try to pay, and this has a powerful influence on our credit. Give the republic peace at home and abroad, and give it an honest and gold currency for a basis, and uniform guar-anteed notes for purposes of business and exchange, and our credit and prosperity would be far stronger than they are to-day. President Roea can compass both ends, and if he does, his administration wilt stand out in hold relief, and with golden letters will its honors be preserved in honor. -Buenos Aires

THE February reduction of the United States public debt was \$11,843,155.51.

THE indications are that the Uni'ed States will ceive a half million of emigrants during the pres-

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

- -The March receipts of the Manáos curhouse were 28,418\$690.
- -A German colonist named Bielmeyer sassinated on the 17th ult. on the Santa Barbara fazenda, Amparo, S. Paulo.
- -Many of the immigrants sent to the São Paulo have found work on the railways and plantations of that province.
- -The provincial government of Rio de Janeiro has appropriated the sum of 8,0000 for the roads between Magé and Theresopolis. priated the sum of 8,000\$ for repairing
- -The wall of the Campinas jail was broken through on the morning of the 23rd ult, and a slave, convicted of murder, made his escape
- -The "Saca-Rolhas" club of Rio Grande celebrated on the 21st ult, the three-hundred-andeighty-first anniversary of the discovery of Brazil.
- —A few years ngo Francisco dos Reise Silva, a resident of Campanha, Minas Geraes, was a slave belonging to Raphael dos Reise Silva. To-day he is a free man, a qualified voter, and the owner of lands to the value of some 6,000\$\$. And yet we are told that the emaneipated slaves will not work.
- -The Diario, of Campinas, São Paulo, relates that a quarrel took place between two brothers Benedicto and Raymundo do Rosario on the 20th in which Benedicto was killed ult. at Mogy-mirim with a blow from his brother's knife. 'The fratricide
- -A planters' club, composed of planters, mer-chants, lawyers and doctors, was organized at Par-ahyba do Sul on the 20th ult. A local sheet fears that the objects of the organization are chiefly pol
- _The March receipts of the Para custom house amounted to a total of 455,242\$460, against 507, 068\$555 for the same month of last year. This 80,639\$833 below the receipts for February.
- -- The residents of São Jeronymo, Rio Grande do Sul, have sent a representation to the provincial assembly in favor of the 7 per cent, guarantee on the capital invested in working the Arroio dos
- On the 20th an attempted assassination tool place near Valença in which a man named Mesquita was stabled by a slave who had come with him from was stabled by a slave who had come with him from Campo Bello. The wounded man went into Valença, entered his complaint at the police healquarters, and was sent to the hospital. The police have since announced that Mesquita is one of the individuals recently concerned in the rumored rising of slaves at Campo Bello.
- -There seems to be some slight soreness at Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul, because one of the lucky winners of the Ypiranga sorte grande failed to distribute his money around. After drawing his lucky winners of the 1 pranga sorte grains unes-ted distribute his money around. After drawing his 450,000\$, the young man sent 9,500\$ back to Pel-otas, 5,000\$ of which went to the brokers who sold him the ticket. The Correio Mercantii thinks, how-ever, that "a little is better than nothing;" and as ood people of Pelotas have no claim whatever the young man's money, we are inclined to think so too.
- -The Diario de Pelotas says that Colonel Latorre has sent a telegram to Montevideo offering to retire from Jaguarão, Rio Grande, and not to return to Montevideo, providing Colonel Santos will with draw from his house and leave the Uruguayan government in the hands of President Vidal. The Uruguayans received this message with great en President Vidal, however, says that he will sustain Santos, and a special ambassador has been sent to the Brazilian government to ask the internment of Latorre.
- -For the fiscal year 1879-80 the treasury balance sheet of the province of Amazonas shows the follow ing receipts and expenditures:

1,015,831\$104 137,664 453 49,238 555	
1,202,734 112	

Deposits withdrawn..... 138,362 161 847,385 366

Balance carried over to 1880-81 355,348 746

-On the occasion of the Emperor's visit to Sa Ioão do Morro Grande, Minas Geraes, ab middle of last month, Mr. Charles Henry Williams of Cocaes, director of the National Brazilian Min ing Co. (in liquidation), granted letters of freedor to four of the company's slaves, the papers being presented by his majesty. Mr. Williams expresses a hope that he will soon be able to free all the belonging to this old English association. On the same occasion a memorial was presented to the Emperor by Mr. Williams with respect to the Catta Branca slaves so long held in illegal slavery by the Morro Velho company, to whom 19-years wages are due according to the decision of the

- -Malignant fevers are reported to be raging at Caruarú, Pernambuco.
- -There have been regular and henvy rains in the province of Ceará during the past month.
- -The number of qualified voters at Santarem, Pará, under the new electoral regulations, is 158.
- -The provincial assembly of Amazonas was opened on the 4th nlt., with an attendance of twelve leputies,
- -At latest solvices the provincial assembly of Alagoas was holding preparatory sessions because of inability to get a quorum together.
- -According to the relatorio of the provincial president of Amazonas the treasury balantst of March amounted to 802,000\$.
- -The March receipts of the Parnahyba (Pinuhy) enstom house amounted to 6,318\$891, and of the provincial collector's office 757\$903.
- —The president of Ceará has authorized the mission of provincial apolices to the amount of 00,000\$ in accordance with the law of July 28, 1877.
- -It is announced that an epidemic similar to that which has been so fatal in Vassouras, has recently broken out at Commercio, on the Dom Pedro II railway.
- -The internal revenue receipts of the provincial collector's office of Ccará during the first quarter of this year amounts to 81, 186\$175, against 99,069\$761 for the same period of last year.
- -The postoffice at Pindamonhangaba, São Paulo was broken into during the night of the 27th ult, and robbed to the amount of 30\$. The worthy postmaster has proceeded to make investigations.
- -On the 25th ult. the vicar at Casa Branca was erely wounded. Some forty shot were afterwards taken out of his left side and shoulder. The wouldbe assassin escaped, of course. They always do.
- -Notoriety has at last fallen upon that cluster of huis known as Igapimirim, province of Pará. An Englishman named Charles Fort has recently ceived a beating there from the hands of two footed patriots, and the juiz of the place has been compelled to run for his life.
- A question having arisen between the city council of Manáos. Amazonas, and the provincia president with reference to some petry dispute about city administration, the former has resolved to make a representation to the imperial government.
- On the occasion of a religious procession at Pernambuco on the night of the 15th ult. and pickpockets improved the opportunity to gathe in a good harvest. The principal victims were the jewelry on such an occasion, one of them having even the rings pulled from her ears.
- -A scheme is on foot in Rio Granile do Sul and the neighboring Argentine provinces for the cutting ot a caual between the Paraná and Uruguay rivers, through that part of Argentine territory known as the Missões. The distance is 10 leagues and the Missões. The distant mated cost 4,000,000\$. the right to collect toll for a term of years.

RAILROAD NOTES.

- -The January storms in England cost the Great Western railway the total sum of £ 56,000.
- -The January veceipts of the São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro railway amounted to 94,432\$270, and the expenditures to 68,777\$423.
- -The March receipts of the "Recife ao S. Francisco" railway amounted to 141,095\$617, and the expenditures to 57,247\$706.
- The government has accorded its approval to the changes made in the line of the Rio Verde
- -A meeting of the shareholders of the S. Paulo and Rio de Janeiro line is called to meet on the
- 22nd inst.

 —We believe we are correct in stating that, including the extra lines laid down over a large portion of their system, and the vast number of sidings, the London and Northwestern Company maintain the astonishing amount of no less than 10,000 miles of railway. The capital embarked in 10,000 miles of railway. The capital embarked in this vast aggregate amounts to no less a sum than £100,000,000, while its average weekly receipts fall little short of £200,000. The company annually carry nearly 50,000,000 passengers and between 30,000,000 and 40,000,000 tons of merchandise and minerals, in the conveyance of which their trains run 25,000,000 miles, while there are employed upward of 2,000 engines, 3,000 carriages, and nearly 50,000 goods wagons and other vehicles of various descriptions, to say nothing of a magaincent fleet of steamers, a stud of between 2,000 and 3,000 horses, and last, though not least, an army of 50,000 men.—Exchange.

 — An imperial decree of the 2nd inst. approves
- provisionally the tariffs of the Limoeiro railway of

-The Santa Catharina correspondent of the Cruzeiro says that the directors of the Dona Theres. Christina railway are building a wharf at Imbetuba for the discharge of vessels bringing material for the road,

RIVER PLATE ITEMS

From the Herald, Buenos Aires, April 14.

- -Jujuy is the richest province of the republic in natural resources
- -The length of the Catalinas mole is to b incrensed 1200 metres.
- -The population of Buenos Aires at the end of March, was estimated at 274,886 souls.
- -Sig. Ferrari's opera company will be here on the 1st prox., and the first opera will be sung on the 1st prox., ar the 1oth of May.
- -It is believed still, that Messrs. Rothschild, the wealthy bankers, have an agent here contracting with the general government for the colonization of lands, and the building of railways, though o course not on anything like the fabulous scale spoken of not long ago.
- -La Industrial, a manufactory of tobacco in Montevideo, has been burned. The losses are estimated at 80,000 dollars gold. A watch making shop alongside was also burned. The fire lasted five hours, in which time about a quarter of a block of buildings was destroyed. Happily there were no personal accidents.
- -The old steamer Port of Buenos Ayres, but now called Dos Hermanos, has been lost in Fitzrochannel in the straits of Magellan, having been driven on the rocks in a storm. She was insured in offices in this city. Mr. Stant, now in this eity, will take a diver down and attempt to raise her.
- —Authentic information from Santa-Fé reports wheat scarce and high. There will be none to come down the river, and very little floor, for the very good reason that it will pay better to keep it for the ome market.
- -The provincial Riachuelo loan, issued at 90 per cent., payable in gold, is not being taken up and there no probability that it will be. At internal gold loan is one which would meet with difficulty in any case, and with us it is unnecessary, as paper money will be used in the completion of the works.
- -Mr. Beaumont is succeeding admirably in ostrich farming, with African ostriches. Incubation has been successful, and all the feathers find quick sale in the home markets. Some of the fines feathers which grace the prettiest hats worn by the fairest Porteñas, are grown and prepared in this
- The bids for furnishing 800 tons of steel rails for the Western railway has been awarded to two houses—Mr. Cockerell, of Lisle, Belgium, and Mr. Cammell, Sheffield, England, each 400 tous, at £6 128. 6d., delivered at Antwerp and Liverpool. This price for steel rails. £10. Mr. Cruzot did not bid, having too much to do.
- -After deducting all working expenses, &c. has been shown that the Central Argentine railway has been shown that the Control of the last three years:
 \$f. 310,262 87 in 1878.
 - \$f. 319,262 87 m ,, 366,202 25 ,, 1879.
- ,, 636,186 53 ,, 1886.
 A great part of which notable increase is attributed to our commerce with Bolivia.
- -During the first quarter of this year, receipts of the Western railway, have been 12,125,-476\$75. The cash on hand on the 1st of January having been 8,564\$37, the whole forms 12,134,-041\$12. The disbursements during the same period having been 10,506,759\$75 there remains a balance on hand of 1,627,281\$37 up to the end of March.
- -The ex-commissary of the Ocampo colony, Mr. N. Andrews, was arrested on Friday, on the passenger mole, as he was about to take the steamer for Europe. The arrest was made by order of the nunister of foreign affairs, and the charge is the very serious one of having hanged a colonist, atter submitting him to the most cruel torments.
- -Mesers V. Sicard & Co. are announced to have received advices to the effect that a French bank, with a capital of ten million francs, subscribe various influential and wealthy capitalists, is about to be established here. It is added that all the lead-ing French firms in this market have showed their folence in the success of the undertaking by
- subscribing largely for shares.

 —Our colleague La Libertad calls attention what it not inaptly terms the scandal of the day, showing how, according to the budget sanctioned by the provincial deputies, it is proposed to spead 85 millions currency per annum. This unwarrantable increase of expenditure arises from the facts that the Governor's salary, which was \$20,000 per mouth, has been raised to \$30,000, and that of the Vice-Governor from \$15,000 to \$20,000. An increase of \$200,000 in office expenses has been sanctioned. The heretofore unknown office of prosperity of the colony.

Governor's secretary, with \$4,000 per month, has been created, and the stipend of the deputies, which was \$40,000 per annum, has been increased, by themselves, to \$60,000. To meet this deficit, for which there is absolutely no occasion, the tax on rural property has been increased 20 per cent-

From the Herald, Buenos Aires, April 23, 1881

- -Eight new proposals have been submitted to the government for the founding of agricultural and industrial colonies in the Chaco.
- -Quarantine is still imposed on all arrivals from Rio Janeiro, where, we are sorry to say, the yellow fever appears to have taken a turn for the worse.
- —The entire judicial system which prevails in this republic, would disgrace the middle ages. It is so bnd that the public get on only by remaining in ignorance ordarkness concerning it.
- -The state of the camps in Entre Rios and Corrientes, though naturally flowing with milk and honey, is every day growing more dangerous owing to the lawless bands of maranders who are unnolested by the law.
- -The fever to expropriate the Southern railway, is manifestly growing in force and extent, which is all the greater pity since we have so much better use for all our capital and skill.
- -The captain of the port has fined all venot having buoys to anchor with, although no notice has been given to the consuls or captains, and when it is well known that such a demand has not been made or known of for a long time. This kind of snap-judgment is not eraditable, and partakes too of the appearance that money from multas is wanted.
- -Three Danish gentlemen are going down to Patagonia in the Villariuo to spy out the land with a view of establishing a Scandinavian colony, if the prospect is pleasing. We sincerely hope they will prospect is pleasing. We sincerely hope come, for they are the best of immigrants.

THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF MEXICO.

The rise of progress in Mexico within the past few months is unparalleled in the history of civilization. A year ago the country seemed to be without prospect or ambition of advancement. To-day it is vocal with hum of industry and eloquen with indications of improvement upon a grand and striking scale. Railroads are springing up. Eight thousand men are working on one road to run north from the city of Mexico to the Rio Grande, Seven thousand men are working on another which is to run northwest to meet the Southern Pacific. Other thousands are clearing the pathway, felling forests and bridging torrents for a railway from the capital to the Pacific Ocean. Smaller roads are reaching out into the mining district, the rich agricultural fields of San Luis Potosi, the magnificent dome of Yucatan. In all more than thirty thousand men are at this moment toiling at the structure of Mexico's commercial occatuess, and the iron bands which are to unite the two republics are being forged while we eat and sleep. Almost before we realize it, Mexico will be in fact our next door neighbor. have two or three direct communications by rail, half a dozen steamship lines, daily mail, and constant special and commercial intercourse—and all this with a country which, up to this moment, has been more of a stranger to us than Italy or Switzerland.

People discover that the upper classes of the capital are refined, cultured, and polished; that their life is one of elegance and luxury; that their homes are charming, graceful and pure. They find that the Mexicans are anxious to place their country in the march of progress, to encourage the introduction of capital and to promote the domiciliation of the peaceful arts and sciences. And thus, with a start, as it were, our capitalists, our business men, our speculators have awakened to the importance of Mexico in the grand economical problem of the generation.—New Orleans Democrat.

A STRONG free trade movement is taking place in Spain, with which many prominent men are iden-tified. A commercial treaty with England and tariff reforms in Cuba are principal features in the move-

THIRTERN vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 21,554 tons, were launched from the Clyde ship-yards in February.

Turbate SirGeorge Colley, before leaving Durban to take command of the troops in South Africa, ap-pointed a commission to inquire into the causes which have led to the failure of coffee cultivation in the colony of Natal; to report whether, in the opinion of the commissioners, those causes are such as to render the cultivation of coffee commercially unremainerative, and if such is not their opinion to make such suggestions for the removal of the causes, or for the amelioration of the conditions under which the coffee planting interest has hitherto failed of success, as may, in their opinion lead to making coffee cultivation an important factor in the agricultural

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

on the eve of departure of the American packet, the French packet of the 15th., and Royal Mail packet of the 24th. of the month,

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 4TH, 1881.

Considences that the State Department at Washington is contemplating the appointment of Mr. Volney B. Smith, formerly consul at St. Thomas, as consul-general at this port. We have no positive information as yet of the formal appointment, but it is highly probable that the new Secretary of State, who has no professional retaining facts to influence him, will soon make the desired change. As yet no news has been received here of the appointment of a successor to Minister Hilliard.

THE latest outcome, and certainly not the most encouraging one, of the present lahor agitation in this country is the decision of several prominent planters of São Paulo to send to the United States for Chinese laborers. These gentlemen persist in their belief that no use can be made of the freedmen, hence they are determined to fill their places with the most servile class of free laborers that can be found. They propose to turn away the freedmen to become paupers and vagrants in a country already overflowing with those classes, and they are determined to retain a false and pernicious social system which has already done incalculable harm to Brazil. The steamer which sails for the United States to-day will take Dr. José Custodio Alves de Lima, a graduate of Syracuse University, New York, who is empowered to contract for 3,000 Chinese laborers for Paulista planters. This purpose is to be deeply regretted, and were there any certainty that Dr. Lima would be successful in his mission, we should look upon it as an event full of certain disaster in the future. Industrions as the Chinese laborer is, he is not suited to a country just freeing herself from slavery. We can not wish Dr. Lima success in his mission.

Within the past month three separate attempts have been made to shoot engine drivers on the railways of this province and São Paulo. One attempt took place on the English railway, not far from São Paulo, a second occurred on the Sorocabana railway, of São Paulo, and the third occurred on the 28th ult. on the Dom Pedro II line between Maxambomba and Sapopemba. In the first two cases no one was injured. but in the last ease the driver received some slight wounds in the head. In the first two cases there is strong circumstantial evidence as to the authors, as the attempts took place in localities where animals had been killed on the track. In addition to these shooting affairs, three separate attempts to wreck trains, by placing obstructions on the instruction one of the principal objects of track, have occurred within the same per the institution, as upon it depends primarily litionists everywhere. Hereafter he will

iod-one on the Paulista line, and two on the North line, both in the province of São Paulo. These dastardly attempts to kill innecent employees and travelers because of some grudge against railway companies can not be punished too severely. In the two instances where there is strong circumstantial evidence as to the guilty parties, the police authorities refuse to take any steps because two witnesses to the act can not be produced. We need not say that all this idle nonsense about two eve-witnesses is a safeguard for criminals which is defeating justice every day. Now that it has reached such a stage that ruffians can deliberately shoot at engine drivers and place obstructions on the rails in advance of passenger trains, it is full time that this sentimental twaddle about the sanetity of a criminal's life and the necessity of having two eyewitnesses to the crime, should cease. 'The law-abiding part of the community also have rights which the government is bound to watch over and protect. Whether in their homes or traveling they should be protected from robbery and assassination by every power of the law. As affairs have reached a stage where six attempts at assassination by the wholesale in the two leading provinces of the empire have occurred in one month, it is full time that the department of justice should wake up, and that someone's neck should be stretched.

At a meeting of the Ypiranga monument commission at São Paulo on the 1st instant, Dr. Ernesto Mariano da Silva Ramos presented the following scheme for its consideration. The main feature of the monument. as it is still called, commemorating the independence of Brazil upon the very spot where it was declared, is a great university dedicated to the purposes of primary and higher education. 'The scheme, however, comprises several distinctive features which the author presents in the following numerical order: 1st, The opening of an avenue in a straight line from the city of Sao Paulo to the plain of Ypiranga, 100 feet in width, macadamized and bordered with shade trees. 2nd, The creation of a great garden or park, similar to the Jardim da Acclamação in this city, on the hill where the commemorative stone now stands. This garden or park shall have at its central point a column, obelisk, or some other work of art to commemorate the 7th of September, 1822, which shall be of modest proportions and erected by voluntary contributions. 3rd, The four sides of the park shall be composed of four streets, 53 1/3 feet in width. Fronting the principal street there shall be erected a grand edifice of suitable proportions for the future establishment there of a great institution of primary and higher education. 4th, The reservation from the proceeds of the lotteries of not less than one thousand contos as an endowment fund, the income from which shall be devoted to the maintenance of the institution. 5th, The solicitation from the imperial or provincial government of a gifl of the public lands adjacent to Ypiranga, with authorization to rent or sell, as a part of the monument's endowment fund. The acquirement of a privilege for the location and operation of a tramway line along the main avenue between Sao Paulo and Ypiranga, the net receipts of the line to go to the endowment fund of the univcrsity. It is desired that the university shall have a faculty fully empowered to confer degrees, but in case the government will not concede this privilege then it should be constituted as a free university, its graduates coming before the official faculties to pass their formal examinations as now required. It is designed to make primary

the enlightenment of the people. This primary instruction should consist not merely of the alphabet, primer, and four fundamental rules of arithmetic, but it should require, above all things, the acquirement "knowledge of physics, chemistry, of a natural history, drawing, hygiene, physiology, geography, meteorology, in short, of all the sciences which constitute the art of knowing how to live and to gather the greatest amount of results from the world about us," This eminently patriotic scheme has received the warmest commendations from the people of São Paulo, and was very favorably received by the commission.

AFTER an absence of some months in Europe Deputy Jonquim Nabuco now returns to Brazil and resumes the work upon which he entered with so much zeal s than two years ago. As the leader of the abolition movement in this country and as the president of an anti-slavery society, his movements have been invested with an importance second to those of no other Brazilian statesman of the day. The representative of a new order of things, a new system of labor, new industry and enterprise, he could not fail to excite interest wherever he went; but as the representative of a party pledged to the overthrow of slavery he inevitably excited not only the interest but the hearty encouragement and sympathy of the most intelligent men with whom he came in contact. 'The sentiment is gaining impetus daily throughout the civilized world that the time has come for the utter extinction of slavery, and furthermore that as slavery is now confined to Turkey and Brazil the time has come for the use of all possible outside pressure to secure that result. The enthusiastic reception of Deputy Joaquim Nabuco in Portugal, Spain, England and France means something more than admiration for the man and the orator; it means outspoken sympathy and support for the principles which he represents, and sincereencouragement for the struggle to ensue in the near future. And still further, it means that the intelligent sentiment of Europe no longer tolerates the existence of slavery in Brazil, and that it stands ready to render all needed aid and encouragement for its utter extinction. It means that the civilized world is no longer deceived by the half-way measures adopted here for the emancipation of the slaves, and that it demands an honest, efficient effort for their early liberation. These indications of the day should not be lost upon the government, no upon the pro-slavery party in whose hands are now the destinies of the empire. If Brazil is to retain the respect of the civilized world-or rather, if she is to regain the respect already lost, it must be through the immediate abolition of slavery, without onus either to the slave, or to the non-slaveholder. There must be no more trifling with a deceptive and misleading measure for emancipation-an emancipation which leaves to death the breaking of chains, and to the free-born child of slaves the inheritance of slavery, under another name, for the best part of its life. There must be no further enslavement of Indians on the Amazon, no further sale of illegally-held A'ricans, no further sale of free-born children into slavery, no further sale of the "services" of free-born children, and no further torture with chain and lash even to the extremity of death. There must be an earnest, consistent effort on the part of the government to wipe out this accursed disgrace, and to place itself in line with the civilization of the day. This is now no mere demand of a faction in Brazil; it is the demand of the civilized world. Deputy Joaquim Nabuco is no longer the mouthpiece of Brazilian abulitionists, but of abo-

occupy another position than that of deputy, and president of a Brazilian anti-slavery society; he will occupy a position which no Brazilian constituency can confer. In seek-ing the sympathy and aid of abolitionists outside of Brazil, he has given the movement and his connection with it an international character which can not now be withdrawn. Heretofore he could have withdrawn from the cause with but a slight loss of local prestige, but to-day such an act is impossible. He must now fight to the bitter end, and in the struggle he will be backed by the aid and sympathy of Europe and the United States. It is no longer a handful of deputies and a local organization with which the slaveholders of Brazil have to contend, but with the wider and better directed abolition sentiment of the whole world.

EMANCIPATION IN CUBA.

[Response by Mr. J. V. Crawtord, late Dritish consul in Cuba, to Deput y Joaquim Nabuco's speech, at the dinner given by the British Auti. Slavery Society, March 23.]

In the eloquent speech of our honored guest, Senhor Nabuco, allusion was made to the island of Cuba, and it may be interesting to you, perhaps, to hear how the work of emancipation is going on there.

The same gloomy prognostications, as those Senbro Naluco describes as prevalent in Brazil, were uttered in Cuba whenever the dreaded question of negro emancipation was mentioned. It was predicted that the abolition of slavery would prove the ruin of the land, and that, without forced labor, the prosperity of the country would wanish. But, what do we see? Although the slave trade ceased in 1866, and in spite of the decrease of northird of the slave population since 1876, the production of Cuba is now as flourishing as ever it was, 580,000 tons of sugar alone having been exported last year, whilst the sugar and tobacco crops now coming forward are as large as ever.

ward are as large as ever.

The first emancipation act was passed by the Cortes in 1870, and is similar to that of Brazil. Slave children born after the date of the battle of Alcolea, September, 1868, were declared free, but were subject to their mother's master up to the age of twenty.

This was replaced by a new cmancipation act last year, which though very incomplete and masaisfactory, is producing remarkable results. The mere fact of the Cortes passing such a law has convinced the slave-owners that the days of slavery in Cuha are numbered, and as a natural consequence slave property has greatly declined in value.

The rapid decrease in the slave population has

The rapid decrease in the slave population has been brought about by several causes. First, the reduced value (coupled with the panic of the slave owners) has enabled many of the slaves to redeem themselves; then a large number have been voluntarily manumitted by their masters. Again, in view of proximate freedom, many of the owners have in measure forestalled, that act, by allowing their negroes to shift for themselves, upon a monthly payment of four dollars, which is a great boon in a country where free labor is worth from twenty to thirty dollars a month. Then again, through a decree which obliges the owner to pay his slaves their quota, within fifteen days after the end of the cach month, falling which the slaves are declared free, entire gangs have been liberated.

The emancipation act of 1880 provides for the gratual abolition of slavery in Cubs by yearly drawings to spread over several years. The first drawings will take place in May, 1885, and it is thought that if the emancipation of the negroes continues as it has done lately, there will be no necessity of going beyond a third drawing, or in other words, that in a much shorter period than that enacted by the Cortes, total enancipation will be an accomplished fact in the island of Cubs. This, however, is much too flattering a view to take of it. As an illustration that, under free labor, the production of Cubs.

As an inustration that, under free labor, the production of Cuba has nothing to fear in the lature, it may be mentioned that to-day a Chinese contractor, with his sixty free men, will take off a crop as efficiently and with far more economy than a planter could do with two hundred negroes under the old hateful system of slavery, with the lash, and all its attendant horrors.

and an its attenuant increas.

These facts will encourage Senhor Nabuco in the noble work in which he is engaged, and I heartily join in the welcome you have given him, and in wishing him complete success in his arduous undertaking.

For Mr. Hilliard's ministerial gown, there are various applications. The place is tempting. Rio Janeiro is a beautiful elty, full of delight, and the Minister receives \$12,000 a year. No man could fill the place with more grace than Mr. Hilliard. He has given perfect satisfaction.—Washington correspondence of Atlanta Constitution.

LOCAL NOTES.

-During the month of February there deaths from yellow lever in the city of Havana, Cuba.

-The first drawing of the great 6,000,000\$ lottery of this city is announced for the 30th of July.

Another of the commission to China, Com. Arthur Silveira da Motta, returned to this city on the 1st inst., by way of Europe.

- By an imperial decree of the 2nd inst. Dr. rcos Inglez de Sonza was appointed president of the province of Sergipe.

The imperial government has granted permisto the Princess Imperial and Conde d'En to remain in Europe until the end of the present mouth.

-The minister of empire has authorized the suspension of the special health regulations of this port which have been in force since November last.

A letter from Santa Isabel do Rio Preto, Minas Geraes, in the Cruseiro says that the coffee crop there will not only be below the average in yield, but that it will be of bad quality.

- The minister of agriculture has placed the sum of 42,000\$ in the treasury agency at London at the disposal of the Brazilian consul at Hamburg to pay balances due on the passage of colonists to Brazil under the contract of 1849.

- To fill the three senatorial vacancies from the province of Ceará the Emperor has chosen from the three triplicate lists presented to him by the electors of the province, Drs. Vicente Alves de Paula Pessoa, to de Castro Carreira and João Ernesto Viriato de Medeiros.

The minister of foreign affairs has notified the minister of justice that information has been received from the legation at Washington to the effect that the trade-mark treaty between Brazil and the United States has not been questioned by the fed eral courts, as reported.

- The minister of empire has notified the pres-— The minister of empire has notined the pres-ident of Rio Grande do Sul that the government ap-proves the extraordinary credit of 8,000\$ opened by the latter on his own responsibility to meet the ex-penses incident to the departure and conveyance of Senator Florencio de Abren to the province of São Paulo, for which he had been appointed president,

- Mail advices from the province of Espirito Santo state that, after having examined the ports of Itapimerim, Piúma, Benevente and Guarapary, Col. W. Milnor Roberts returned to Victoria on the 25th ult, and sailed on the following day for S. Math on his way to Caravellas. After examining the last named port, Col. Roberts will return to this city before going to examine the ports of Rio Grande

-- The government has issued instructions, under date of the 17th ult., that no slave shall be classified for liberation through the emancipation fund who is a fugitive, or was a fugitive six months before the meeting of the classification board. Also that the masters of slaves shall report the flight or capture of a slave within three months from the time of such occurrence.

-The sailors' mission at this port reports that the month just closed was a very busy one, and that a large number of vessels of all nationalities was visited. Besides the religious character of the work the mission is doing much good in the dis tribution of hooks and papers, and in relieving cases of distress. Our readers will not forget that all donations of books and periodicals, and of cloth ing can be used to very great advantage by the

-The long and unbroken silence of Mr. Residentdirector Kip Hopper has led many good people in this part of the world to believe that worthy individual dead, or retired from business. Such however, is not the case. The circulation of a report in American papers to the effect that the Emperor Is so much in favor of the Protestant missionary cause as to offer to pay the passage of all missionaries who desire to come to Brazil, is strong presumptive proof of John K.'s continued

-We are pleased to announce that Mr. C. P. Mackie has at last secured all the necessary authorizations for the establishment of a telephone exchange in this city, and is now putting up lines between the central office, No. 89 Rua da Qunanda, and the offices of subscribers. The remarkable success of telephone communication in the United States and England leads to the conclusion that it must also prove a great convenience here. The aystem includes private wires from each subscriber's office to the central office, at which place he can be placed in communication with any other subscriber at pleasure. The system guarantees absolute privacy between any two parties who are using the wires, thus making it an invaluable agent for instantaneous business communication. The workings of the system can now be seen at the company's

-It is believed that the chief of police is still

trying to find the escaped murderer Russinho.

-The Emperor and Empress, accompanied by their suite returned from their trip through Minas Geraes, on the evening of the 30th ult.

-The report that the Emperor is contemplating trip up the Amazon thence across the Andes to the Pacific, is said to be without foundation.

"There is no abatement in the number of thefts and burglaries. The daily criminal record is one which should interest even the chief of police.

—On the evening of the 3rd inst, an assassina-tion took place at No. 154, Rua da Saude, in which a Paraguayan woman was the victim and Manoel do Nascimento Castello Branco was the victor. The assassin was captured.

-Among the passengers arriving on the American packet Colorado was , Mr. Richard Cutts Shannon, vice-president and director of the Botanical Garden Railroad. Mr. Shaunon's visit home was an ex-RailFoad. 391. Sharming with nome was an ex-ceptionally pleasant one, the more so as it resulted in so many and such high commendations of his administration of the company's affairs here.

—The French steamer La France, which cleared at this port on the 29th ult. for the Mediterranean with about 11,000 bags coffee, was unable to go to sea on account of a derangement in her machinery. Her cargo will be transferred to the *Poiton*, expected on the 5th inst., and the *La France* will be repaired and sail at the end of the month.

-At a public exercise of Miss Leslie's private school on the evening of the 29th ult., at which a large number of the relatives and friends of the pupils were present, a diploma was presented to Miss Leslic by Sr. Octaviano Hudson as a rec-ognition of the excellent work accomplished by her as a teacher. The diploma contained a portrant of Quintino Bocayava and the silver medal presented to Sr. Hadson at the Exposição Industrial Fluminense of 1878.

-Alier a severe illness of some days duration M. Paul Delahinite, senior, the representative of the French railway company *Chemins de Fer Brisil-iens*, died on the morning of the 3rd, inst. By a sad coincidence his son, of the same name, had died only two days before. These two gentlemen in their short residence in Brazil had won a high position in social and business circles, and their loss will be universally regretted.

-Our readers will be pleased to learn that Dr. José l'ercira Rego Filho has at last been made a corresponding member of a few European societies. The diplomas all came in a batch, and are invoiced as follows: Imperial e Real de Zoalogiu e Botanica de Vienna, Imperial e Real de Sciencius Naturaes da Moravia e Silesia e Austriaca Geral de Medicino e Phoemacia. We intended to work them out and discover how many there are in the lot, but our time forbids.

-An amateur dramatic performance was given at Buenos Aires on the evening of the 2oth ult. in aid of the British hospital at that city, in which many ladies and gentlemen of the English and American community took part. The Theatre Colon was crowded to overflowing, and the performance pas-sed off in a highly successful manner. It is to be hoped that so successful an example as this will not be lost upon our friends here, whenever there not be lost upon our friends here, whenever there shall be a call upon their charitable support and

MONTHLY SUMMARY.

rological observations taken at Braz, in the S. Paulo, during the month of March, 1881, by the Compania Cantarcira e Esgotos.

Lat. 23° 32° 58" S. Long. 46° 36′ 46" W. (Greenwich.) Height of baroincter: 2,393 ft. above menn sca levet, Do of rain gauge: 2,378.5 ft do do.

Height of famourier, 2635 h. above means acteve, Do of this pages; 2536 f. d od.

Mean pressure or 9 a.m. 3763 inches 24 p.m. 2762 inches 24 p.m. 29762 inches 2

HENRY B. JOYNER,
A.M. I.C. E., F.R.G.S. & F.M.S.
Engineer in chief.

COMMERCIAL

May 4th, 1881 Par value of the Brazilian inil reis (1\$000), gold 27 d.

do do do in U. S.

coin at \$4 84 per £1. stg. .54 45 cents

do \$1,00 (U. S. coin) in Brazilian gold. .1\$837

do of £1. stg. in Brazilian gold. ... 8\$889 Bank rite of exchange on London to-day ... 20 ½ d
Present value of the Brazilian mil rics (paper) 269 rs. gold.
do do in U.S.
Value of \$\frac{1}{2}\$, 200 \$\frac{1}{2

April 23.—The banks affixed no rates to-day and the market was inactive as usual on the closing day of the mail. Some small transactions are reported at 21/6 bank and 21/2 private on London, and 41/6 bank and 414—412 private on France. Sovereigns sold at 11\$400 cash.

France. Sovereggs sou at 14400 cash.
April 25.—The banks adopted cody the following rates: London 21½, Paris 449, Hamburg 557, New York 2\$370, Pottugal 256 and 253 %. Private paper was negotiated at 21½ —215% os London and at 442 on France. Sovereigns sold at 11\$440 cash.

an 1949,0 and 11940 cases. Applied to day more active at yester-day's rates which were, however, withdrawn after 1 p m The Banco Commercial then affixed the rates of ar on Lon-don, 431 on Paris and 254 % on Portugal. Private paper was passed in the morning at 21½ and in the afternoon at 21½ on London and 443—447 on France. A large business was done in sovereigns at 115,40 to 118550 cash.

April 27.—The rate of 21d. on London became general to day after having yesterday been adopted by the Bauco Com mercial. The other rates of the banks were 28 follows: Pari meteral. The other rates of the banks were as fothows: Paris 453 and 454, Hamburg 560 and 567, New Yorke \$388, Por-tugul 288 and 254. A fair amount of business was done in private paper at 22\(\frac{1}{2} - 27 \) 376 on London and 445 on France. Sovereigns sold at 1785,00 cash, 118550 for May 12, 118510 for May 30, and 118550 for May 31.

12, 11-3/10 for May 30, and 1.7\$50 for May 31.

April 28.—"The market to-day was firm but not notive and the rates of the banks were the same as yesterday. Private pape was negotimed at 21 3/16--21 3/2 on London and at 555 on Hamburg. Sovereigns sold at 11\$530, 11\$510, 11\$500 and 11\$490, all cash.

April 30.—The banks opened at the rates of yesterday but withdrew them later in the day. In the afternoon some transactions took place at 20% on London. Private paper on London was passed in the morning at 21% and 21, and 01 France at 448—449. Sovereigns sold at 118350 and on Franc. 11\$580 cash.

May 2... The Banco Commercial adopted to-day the rates of co% on London, 454 on Paris and 255% on Portugal whereas the other banks remained without rates. Small transactions in private paper on London at 21 and 20%. Sovereigns sold at 11\$530 cash.

May 3.—The Banco Commercial withdrew its rate of 20 1/4 Jay 3.—The Banco Commercial withdrew via rate of 201/6 on London and only drew on Paris at 455 and on Portugal at 25 of 1/6. The other banks did 1001 affirs rates but one of them did install transactions at 200/6 on London and 44,5 on France. In the afternoon bank paper was drawnat 201/6 on London. Fair transactions in private paper at 20 201/6 of 201/6 on London Fair transactions in private paper at 20 201/6 of 201/6 on London Fair transactions in Private paper at 20 201/6 of 201/6 on London Fair transactions in Private paper at 201/6 of 201/6 on London Fair transactions in Private paper at 201/6 of 201/6 on London Fair transactions in Private paper at 201/6 on London Fair transactions in Private paper at 201/6 on London Fair transactions in Private Paper at 201/6 on London Fair transactions in Private Paper at 201/6 on London Fair transactions in Private Paper at 201/6 on London Fair transactions in Private Paper at 201/6 on London Fair transactions in Private Paper at 201/6 on London Fair transactions in Private Paper at 201/6 on London Fair transactions in Private Paper at 201/6 on London Fair transactions in Private Paper at 201/6 on London Fair transactions in Private Paper at 201/6 on London Fair transactions in Private Paper at 201/6 on London Fair transactions in Private Paper at 201/6 on London Fair transactions in Private Paper at 201/6 on London Fair transactions in Private Paper at 201/6 on London Fair transactions in Private Paper at 201/6 on London Fair transactions in Private Paper at 201/6 on London Fair transactions in Private Paper at 201/6 on London Fair transactions in Private Paper at 201/6 on London Fair transactions in Paper a 11\$530 and 11\$570 cash

-The Brazilian Submarine Telegraph Company has dectared

—The Montevideau and Braziñan Telegraph Company has declared a divident of 3r per share ont of its percentage of the gross earnings of the Brazilian and Western Company, anounting to £3,256. The debenture debt of the company ds at €17.880.

now stands at £13,880.

"—At a general meeting of the share-holders of the Companhia Canateria e Eagotos, of S. Panlo, on the 2nth Int., it was resulved to taise in loan of 1,200,000 in Lombun for the prosecution of the water and drainage works; to pay the last dividenal and nit future dividends, multi there shall be a revenue, in shares of the company; and to suspend the issue of shares except those needed for tilvidends, indemnifications, and disappropriations.

Despacho innritimo	8,795 174
lixports	626,682 111
Interior taxes	3,033 390
Other sources	2,248 840
•	3,265,193 623
Deposits	20,642 179
Restitutions	29,574 461
laternal revenue receipts	907,359 995

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHAUES.

A	pril 22.	
39	Six per cent apolices (37 outs. sale	1,055 040
500\$	do small amounts	1,050 000
4	Provincial apolices of 200\$	200 000
0,000\$	ıto	99 °/ii
10	Barco do Brazii	281 OOC
100	Banco Predial hypoth, notes	8o "/o
A	prit 23.	
75	Six per cents apolices (70 onts, sale)	1,055 000
40	Banco do Commercio	208 1300
35	Banco Industrial	272 000
40	do	233 000
100	Seguros integridade	64 000
45	do Previdente (ontside sale)	12 000
50	Petropolis R. R	230 000
29	do (onts. sale)	224 000
85	Docas D. Pedro II	70 000
25	Quissama debentures	202 000
70	ito (outside sale)	203 000
9	Macahé e Campos debentures	79 '7"
50	Catangola R. R. debent	208 000
270	Banco Predial hypoth. notes without int	76 °/•
200	S. Paulo tramway	120 000
205	Navegação Brazileira (outs. sale)	200 000
200	do do	202 000
A	pril 25.	
77	Six per cent apolices (35 outs. sale)	1,055 000
21	Ilanco do Brazil	281 000
43	do	282 000
100	do Industrial (outs. sale)	233 000
200	Navegação Nacional	200 000
203	Navegação Brazileira, for May 5th	200 0110
200	do tor May 8rh	202 000
100	Leopoldina R. R. dehentures	211 000
38	Sorocabana R. R. debentures (outs. sale)	67 %
35	Quissamā obligations	203 000
100	Banco Predial, hyp. notes with int	80 %
85o	do without interest.	76 "/•
	pril 26.	
98	Six per cent apolices(19 out. sale)	1,055 000
3,100\$	do smalt am. (\$5000 o.s.)	
	Provincial apolices (outs.sale)	9fi %
	Davida Umril	282 003

₽o.	Carris Villa Isabel	189 900
127	do	190 000
50 400	Carris Urbanos	241 000
3 50	do for May 31, (out. sale)	240 000
50	i in reprin your do i.	241 000
90	Bnaco Rural	242 000
	Petropolis R. R.	4250 000 23# 000
50	Minas de Caçapava, series B	20 bon
100	Banco Prediathypoth. u.	80 °/ ₀
100	Navegação Brazileira (out. s.)	200 000
A	prit 27.	400 000
86	• •	
100	Six per cent apolices (untside sale) National Loan of 1879	1,055 000
30	National Loan 1868.	110 970
000\$	Six per cent apolices of small amounts	1,190 000
	Carris Urbanos	1,050 000 242 000
70	do	243 000
100	do (outside sale)	244 000
200	Carris de Pernambuco	120 000
# 5	Carris Villa Isabel	101 000
27	do (onts. sale)	190 000
43	do ilo	190 500
50	Petropolis R. R	233 000
.20	10	234000
26	do (ours. sale)	235 000
5	Navegação Brazileira	199 000
20	do (outs. sale)	200 000
50 58	Minas de Caçapava, serie B	20 000 26 %
	· · ·	70 %
	pril 28.	
100	Carris Urbanos for May 15	245 900
34	Carragens Fluminenses, for May 5 Navegação Brazileira, for last day of trans.	:70 000
60	Navegação Brazileira, for last day of trans.	205 000
125	do (onts. sale)	20.1 000
	Carris S. Paulo do	120 000
30	Leopoldina R. R. debentures	211 000 80 %
80-	do do do (without int)	76 "/"
	upril 29.	70 711
37	Six per cent apolices	1,055 000
2,200¢	Carris S. Christovão	951/2 %
385	do	360 000 365 000
114	Canis Ulbanos	248 000
100	do	249 000
100	do for May 31	250 000
140	Carris S. Paulo	120 000
50	Seguros Integridade (onts. sale)	62 000
100	Brazil industrial de	70 00 0
54	Sorocabana debentures (of 100\$ min. s.)	67/2 %
100	Petropolis R.R. (ont. sale)	240 000
	April 30.	
. 10	Six per cent apolices	1,055 000
200	Carris Urbanos	250 000
154	Leopoldina R.R.	300 000
112	Navegação Brazileira (100 outside sale)	208 000
50 511	Seguros Integridade	62 000 63 000
500	Carris de S. Paulo do	120 000
	day 2.	
	· ·	
10	Six per ceut apolices	1,057 000
5		98½ "Za
	Provincial apolices of 200\$	
10,:100) 50 6	Seguros Atliança	26 000
50 6	Seguros Atliança	26 000 111 ⁹ / ₈ 110½ ⁹ / ₈
50	Seguros Atliança	26 000 111 ⁹ / ₈ 110½ ⁹ / ₈
50 6 50	Seguros Alliunça National Loan 1879	26 000 111 ⁹ / ₈ 110½ ⁹ / ₈
50 6 50	Seguros Atliança National Loan 1879	26 000 111 ⁹ / ₈ 110½ ⁹ / ₈
50 6 50	Seguros Allinnça. National Loan (879 do National Loan of 1879 (outs sale)	26 000 111 ⁰ / ₈ 110½ ⁰ / ₉ 110 ² / ₉

Kie de Janiere, May 4th, 1881.

Coffee...Our last report was on the 23rd ultimo. Since then dealers have reduced their prices about to oreis per 110 kilos, and the sterling cost is further reduced about 1½ per cent. through the dealine in exchange. The market, however, has remained quiet in view of the mufavorable advices from Europe nd the United States, and only a limited amount of busin

and the United States, and only a monose of the sales since the 2rd ultimo have been 94,890 bags and the total sales for the month since the 4th ultimo amount to 27,440 bags, the greater potition of which is for ferupe. Railroad communication was restored on the 24th ult. and the receipts from that date to the end of the month have averaged 16,280 bags per day.

The daily average for the month of Aprillans been:

	10,339 bgs		
against	5,386	April	1880
	9,701		1879
	3,634	0	1378
"	7,728	**	1877

and the total receipts for the 10 months since the 1st July amount to 3,895,716 bags against 2,726,990 bags in same period of 1870-80

3,125,597 , 18, 2,306,350 , 18, 4,408,457 , 18, 18, 17 the clearnness since the 23rd ult, have been the United States:

		hags.
April 22	Baltimore Am ble Grey Eagle	7,015
25	New York, Br str Memnon	21,237
35	do Gr bk Mody	5,040
28	do Br bk Ocean Beauty	7,000
Europ	e:	
April 23	South's, Antwerp, By str Minho	3,850
23	London, Answerp, , Tycho Evahe	1,0,323
23	Marscilles, Br lug Reindeer,	6,000
29	Hamburg, Gr sir Buenos Ayres	12,856
30	Bordeaux, Fr str Sénégal	14,311
May 2	Havre, Gr sir Sully	
Elsen	here:	
April 22	River Plate, Br str Gnadiana	4,048
23	Cape of Good Hope, Br lug Jane Rennie	4,000
19	Valparaiso, Br str Valparaiso	748
The to	tal clearances in April have been:	•
for Unit	ed States 118,545 bags, against 167,772 in Apr	. 1980

, Europe 168,736 , C. of Good H. r2,017 , River Plate and West Coast 5,246 80,140 11,540 6,763 total 304.538

and the total clear inces during the 10 months since the 1st

6				THE RI
	·		<u> </u>	We quote:
bags 1,873,160 for United S. against	bags 1,770,832 in s	ame per. o	f 1879-80	
1 c22.220 Europe	\$61,410	**	"	Dunlop 22 000-22 500
86,303 ,, C. of G. H. ,, 43,383 ,, R. P.&WC ,,	58,797 17,201	D 1)	"	McCance 21 000—21 500 Baltimore 18 000—20 500
	2,708,246			St. Louis 19 000—21 000 Chili 17 000
showing an increase of \$26,830	bagsover th	ie clearand	es in the	River Plate 18 000
same period of last crop year, v 102,328 bags incre	iz: ase un Unito	d States		Market steady. Pitch PiueThere have been no arrivals since our last report
	. Euro	oe .		and the market continues firm with a good demand at 40\$000
27,506 ,,	111	of Good I	lope	per dozen. The arrivals in April were 913,543 teet, and the total arrivals
	,, Elsew	ilese		during the 4 months since January 1st amount to 3,680,955 ft.
826,830 bags. We quote, per 10 kilos:			1	White Pine The arrivals consist of 171,668 teet per Grace Andrews from New York.
Washed	Non	uinal - «Baco		The market has become quiet and we cannot quote over 110
Superior Good first	4 700-	4.5750	-	reis per foot. The arrivals in April were 369,041 feet, and the total arrivals
Regular first Ordinary first		. 35950		during the 4 months since January 1st amount to 1,388,200
Good second Ordinary second.	2 600	2\$900		feet. Spruce Pine.—No arrivals and good demand. A good
and on this basis cargoes may l	oe quoted:			cargo would probably obtain 35\$006-36\$000 per dozen.
Prime United States	kilos per		erib. 1.57 Cts.	Total arrivals from January 1st to April 30th 289,946 feet. Swedish Pine.—No arrivals. The market continues firm.
Good o	,750 4	8/5 14	0.51 ,,	Last sale at 38\$000 per dozen.
			0.22 ,,	Total arrivals from January 1st to April 30th 1,273 dozen. Land The arrivals consist of
Good Channel	,050 41	72.	9.14 ,,	1,300 kegs per Chowan from Baltimore
			3.64 ,, 7.29 ,,	1,850 ,, Alice ,, do 100 kegs and 30 cases per Colorado from New York.
(f. o. b. ex freight and comm	ission, exch			The market continues firm and prices have advanced to
ling and at par in American go	ld.)			470—480 reis per lb. George 460—470 , 16 , Jenkins
Stock is estimated to-day at	200,000 DRIE	·		450-460 ,, ,, New York
Toral clearances of coffee the 10 months from J	from Rio d	Janeiro	during	Arrivals in April 7,000 kegs and 50 cases. Total arrivals from January 1st to April 30th 26,230 keg1 and
the 10 months from J	ily ist to a	spru 30tii.		180 cases,
	1880-81	1879-80	1878-79	Kerosene. The arrivals consist of 7,050 cases per Grace
DESTINATION	10000	.079-00		Andrews from New York, and the market continues flat at 7\$00-7\$200 per ease for Devoe's Brilliant.
UNITED STATES.	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.	Arrivals in April 36,396 cases.
New York	392.638	286 650	999.855 469.817	Total arrivals from January 1st to April 30th 81,091 cases. Rosin.—Continues quiet at 7\$500—8\$000 per barrel.
Baltimore	3 212 3.508 4.680	31.365	7.000	Arrivals 250 barrels per Grace Andrews from New York.
Charleston		19.532		Arrivals in April 1,350 barrels. Total arrivals from January 1st to April 30th 3,495 barrels.
Mobile. New Orleans. Galveston.	17.305 232.481 27.800	166.531	15 992 19 285 136 029	Tuebentine.—Remains firm at \$80-600 reis per kilo.
Galveston	4.000	22.258	37-094	Arrivals 165 cases per <i>Grace Andrews</i> from New York. Arrivals in April 615 cases.
Total	-	.770.832 1		Total arrivals from January 1st to April 30th 1,480 cases.
EUROPE.	16	"		Heer, Quotations; Bass (Ihlers & Bell) 7\$600→7\$700
Channel I. o	13.861 229.162	14.900	23.312	Tennent 5 200 5 400
Antwerp. North of Europe & Baltre Liverpool, London & Sout pton	149.454	67.020 258 972 173.760	308 008	Guiness' Stout 7 200—7 300 American 5 000—5 500
Liverpool, London & Sout pton Bordeaux	244 992 88 612	27.450	184 742	German sundry brands 5 0007 000
Lisbon t. p	124 456 3.995	112.349 750	127.364 6 261	Cement There is no alteration in the market. We quote: English 6\$0007\$500
Portugal	477.417	125 208	183 382	German 6 0006 800
Total	1.532 230	861.410	.182.407	Boulegne 7 5008 000 No arrivals.
Eisewherk Cape of Good Hope River Plate & West Coast	86 303	58.797	80.748	Codfish There have been no smivals and retail prices are
River Plate & West Coast	43.383	17.201	37 452	unichanged at 18\$000-20\$000 for cases and 22\$000-25\$000 tor tubs.
Total	129.686	75.998	118.210	Arrivals in April 6,188 tubs Canadian and 1,835 cases Norw-
United States	1.873.160	770.832	1.729 238 1.182.407	egian. Total arrival from January 1st to April 30th 17,362 tubs
Enrope	1.532 230	75.998	118 200	Canadian and 7,044 cases Norwegian.
'Fotal				Hay.—The arrivals consist of 50 bales per Albert from B. Ayres.
				We quote 80 reis per kilo.
TOTAL clearances of coffee from January 1st	to April 3	ring the 4 oth.	months	BranRemains fam at 2\$200—2\$300 per bag. The arrivals consist of the cargo per Finheiro from Sar
				Nicolas, and 100 bags per Albert from Buenos Ayres.
DESTINA FION	188r	188o	1879	Coals.—Since our last report the following cargoes have ar
United States	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.	555 tons per Diana from New Castle
New York	391,443	328,953 132,475	Bags. 386, 141 117, 842	1,701 ,, Asiana from Greenock 572 ,, Regia from Cardiff
Richmond	3,500	5,000	9,271	105 ,, Baron Aberdare from Glasgow
Charleston	5,806	4,610	5,500	1,697 ,, Atmosphere from Cardiff 1,601 ,, Virginia from Liverpool.
New Orleans	66,609	37,597	7,045	The total arrivals in April have been:
St. Thomas f. o	10,500	=	10,777 3,576	I 15.755 tons from Cardiff
Total	-	508,635		1,78t , Liverpool
EUROPE Channel f. o	22.761	14,900	14,571	1,190 ,, New Castle 1,190 ,, New Port
Havre	74,349	42,975 44,649	14,571 63,471 59,764	1,190 ,, New Port
North of Europe & Baltic Liverpool, London & South	183,278 0u 100,183	70,987	83,132	22,938 tons, against 8,478 tons in April 1880.
Lisbon t. o	37,004	20,195	38,834	Holders of cargoes continue to ask 26\$000—30\$000 per to
Portugal	1,003			PORT OF SANTOS.
Total				April 23rd, 1881.
Total ELSHWHERE Cape of Good Hope River Plate & West Coast	24,61	24,42	7 18,719	Coffee.—During the week ending to day the market ha
River Plate & West Coast			3 12,77	- the basis of 4\$4004\$500 per 10 kilos for superiors,
Totals	39,19	34,45	31,49	Receipts since the 1st instant average 3,305 per day at
United States	600,26	508,63 8 387,88	5 610,58	stock is estimated to-day at 139,000 bags. The shipments have been: bag
Europe	39,19	8 387,88 4 34,45	1 493,70	April 17 Gr str Bakia, Hamburg 5,9
Total	-			
		<u>-</u>		23 Norbk Njord, New York 7,6
Four The arrivals since	e our last rep	out have b	een:	April 30th, 1881.
1,980 barrels per Chowar 2,657 Alice		Baltimore do		CoffeeThe business done during this week has been for the sales amounting to 27,670 bags, of which 11,000 were
4,441 ,, M. T.	Foley "	do		the United States and the remainder for Europe. These sal
5,070 ,, A.J. 3,045 ,, Anbine		do Richmond		have been on the basis of 4\$400 per 10 kilos for superior Receipts during this month have averaged 3,090 bags p
4,035 ,, Ellen I	Tolt ,	do		day and stock is estimated to-day at 129,000 bags.
3,300 ,, Brazile 3,600 ,, Colorus		do New Yor	k	The shipments have been: ba April 27 Gr str Buenos Ayres; Hamburg 10,7
28 188 harrels	.,			27 Fr bk Bayadère; Gibraltur f. o

TAL elearances of coffee from January 1st	om Rio di to April 1	ring the 4	months	BranRemains fam at 2\$200—2\$300 per bag. The arrivals consist of the cargo per Pinheiro from San
DESTINATION	188r	1880	1879	Nicolas, and 100 bags per Albert from Buenos Ayres. Coals.—Since our last report the following cargoes have ar-
				rived:
United States	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.	555 tons per Diana from New Castle
York	391,343	328,953	386,141	1,701 " Asiana from Greenock
upton Roads f. o	114,066	132,475 5,000	117,842 9,271	572 , Regia from Cordiff
hmond	3,500	=	2.7	105 ,, Baron Aberdare from Glasgow
rleston	5,806	4,610		1,697 ,, Atmosphere from Cardiff
annahbile	B,545	4,010	5,500 7,045	t,6a1 ,, Virginia from Liverpool.
w Orleans	00,009	37,597	70,429	The total arrivals in April have been:
Thomas f. o	10,500	_	10,777	15,755 tons from Cardiff
I nomas 1. U			3,576	2,848 , Greenock
Total	600,269	508,635	610,581	1,78t , Liverpool
EUROPE	22,761	14,900	14,571	1,209 ,, New Castle
annel f. o				1,190 ,, New Port
twerp	74,349 81,415	44,649	50,764	155 ,, Glasgow
orth of Europe & Baltic	183,278		742,779 83,132	22,938 tons, against 8,478 tons in April 1880.
rdeaux		20,195	22,300	Holders of cargoes continue to ask 26\$000-30\$000 per ton.
sbon t. o	. 32,600	26,841	38,834	220000000000000000000000000000000000000
atugalediterranean	7r,58	189 42,19		PORT OF SANTOS.
Total	. 604,25	387,88	493,769	April 23rd, 1881.
ELSEWHERE spe of Good Hope	24,61	24,42	18,719	CoffeeDuring the week ending to-day the market has
iver Plate & West Coast	14,58			been very quiet, the total sales amounting to 13,290 bags on the basis of 4\$4004\$500 per 10 kilos for superiors.
Totals	39,19	34,45	31,497	Receipts since the 1st instant average 3,305 per day and
. 10	1	508,63	5 610,581	stock is estimated to-day at 139,000 bags.
nited States	600,26	387,88	493,769	The shipments have been: bags
lsewhere	39,19	4 34,45	0 31,497	April 17 Gr str Bakia, Hamburg 5,918
Travel	1		6	21 Big str Tycho Brahe, Antwerp, London 10,023
Total	1,243,72	930,96	6 1,135,847	21 Br str <i>Minho</i> , Sonthampton, Antwerp 5,177 23 Nor bk <i>Njord</i> , New York 7,624
Flour The arrivals since	our last res	out have b	ecn:	April 30th, 1881.
1,980 barrels per Chowan		Baltimore		Coffee-The business done during this week has been fair,
2,657' ,, Alice		do		the sales amounting to 27,670 bags, of which 11,000 were for
4,441 ,, M. J. F.		do		the United States and the remainder for Europe. These sales
5,070 ,, A. J. B		do		have been on the basis of 4\$400 per 10 kilos for superiors.
3,045 " Anbine	,,	Richmond		Receipts during this month have averaged 3,090 bags per
4,035 " Ellen III		do		day and stock is estimated to-day at 129,000 bags,
3,300 , Brazileir	γr	do		The shipments have been: bags
3,600 , Colorudo		New Yor	k	April 27 Gr str Buenos Ayres; Hamburg 10,774
				27 Fr bk Bayadère; Gibraltar f. o 3,300
28,188 barrels.				
The total arrivals for the			i. reach the	
rge total of 65,776 barrels, a	ii America		Samuel.	Expected to load:
The sales since the same				May t Gr str Denderah, Havre, Hamburg
Stock in first hands to-da			uters, viz .	, Graf Bismai k, Antw., Bremen
	rrel- Galle			2 , Santos, Hamburg
4,600	" Hax			3 Br str Tagus, South'n, Havre.
4,000	, Dun			
	,, O'D			PORT OF MARANHÃO.
26,000	"	imore Louis		April 23rd, 1881.
6,270	, St.	LA-III'S		Cetton Entries are now on a small scale. We quote 480
· Total 54.719 bar	rels.			—5/0 reis per 10 kilos.
24.19				
				4.

NEWS.	
SugarIs coming in very slowly and meets a ready sale at	ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.
140 reis per kilo. Freights.—1/2d and 10 % for cotton and 201 and 10 % for sugar. Cargo is getting scarce.	DATE NAME WHERE FROM CONSIGNED TO
Exchange21½21¾ 90 d/s. -On the 20th ult. there were 19 vessels in River Plate ports loading jerked beef for Brazil. Their aggregate cargoes were	April 22 Memnon, Br TychoBrahe, Blg River Plate* 10 22 Minho, Br 44 Patagonia, Br 23 Hipparchus, Blg River Plate* 24 24 Hipparchus, Blg River Plate* 24 24 Hipparchus, Blg River Plate* 24 24 Workshore 10 25 Hipparchus, Blg River Plate* 24 26 Norton M'w & C Norton M'w & C Norton M'w & C
83, 400 quintals.	28 Sénegal, Fr Bahia, 3 Messageries Mar
SHIPPING NEWS.	29 Colorado, Am 20 Colorado, Am 20 Teniers. Blg River Plate 5 1/2 Norton M'w & C
ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. APRIL 22.	" 30 Santos, Gr " 30 Sully, Fr May 1 Tagus, Br Hamburg 24d Santos, 1d Santos, 1d South ton* 21 1/2 Royal Mail
Lisbon—Sw bg Sylphide; 240 tons; Lindholm; 42 ds; salt and sundies to order. Montevidae—Sp bg Francisco; 224 tons; Ferrés; 12 ds; jerked beef to J. Komaguera.	DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS
APRIL 24. HAVER-Fr bk Payta; 689 tons; Macés; 37 ds; salt to Fiorita & Tavolara.	DATE NAME WHERE TO CARGO
BALTIMORE-Am bg Chousen; 227 tons; Clement: 47 ds; flour and lard to W. Ritchie & Co. N. CASTLE—Gr lug Diama; 370 tons; Heyacken; 60 ds; coal to A. Wagner.	April 22 Guadiana, Br River Plate Sundries Caffee South pton*
Salt Island—Port bk Miramar; 346 tons; Cardia; 30 ds: salt to M de Oliveira & Co. APRIL 25.	25 Patagonia, Br. 26 Memnon, Br. 26 Hipparehus, Blg Havre Sundries 30 Buenos Ayres, Gr Hamburg* Coffee
N. Vork Am hig Grace Andrews; 568 tons; Andrews; 45 ds; sundries to F. Clemente & Co.	April az Guadáana, Br. az Tycho Frank, Blg. ber Sparting Br. az Minha, Br. az Paragona, Br. az Paragona, Br. ber Vork az Paragona, Br. ber Work ok. az Hupparchus, Br. ber Hupparchus, Br. ber Hupparchus, Br. az Hupparchus, Br. ber Harburg, Br. ber Vork Br. az Hamburg, ber Soundras Sundries
RICHMOND—Nor by Anbine, 258 tons; Elix; 43 ds; flour to Phipps Bros. & Co. Brand to Wright & Co. Start to Wright & Co.	· Calling at intermediate ports.
PAYSANDUArg bg Octavio; 178 tons; Sampaio; 25 ds; jerked beef to Souza Irmão & Rocha. APRIL 28.	FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT O RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 2, 1881.
GREENOCK—Br shp Aziana; 1,192 tons; Williams; 51 ds; coal to Gas Company. B. AVRES—Gr schr Albert; 98 tons; Moller; 20 ds; sundries to Berla Cottin & Co. APRIL 29.	NAME 2
MARSHILLES—Gr bg Mette; 286 tons; Warns, 60 ds; sundries to Berla Cotrim & Co. CAMDIFF—Dr bk Regia; 315 tons; Grant; 48 ds; coal to W.	
Ritchie & Co. BALTIMORE—Br bk M. J. Foley, 479 tons: McDougall; 50 ds; flour to order. APRIL 30.	AMERICAN Ing A. Berwind the Laurens bod April 4 Harming Applicate bod April 5 Harming Applicate bod April 5 Harming Applicate bod Applicate 6 Harming
RICHMOND.—Bring Ellen Holt: 309 tons: Duncan: 43 ds; flour to F. Clemente & Co. Glascow—Br shp Baron Aberdare; 1,629 tons; Parker; 49 ds; pipes to J. G. Illius.	bis Tempart 550 "5 de Mey Vork Collado B solo De Mario Balaimore Warkon Richale De Mey Vork Collado B solo Bellimore Watson Richale Alexandro Serve Vork Collado B solo Bellimore Watson Richale Alexandro Bellimore Mario Bel
N. PontBr bk Ensign; 431 tons; Haslett; 48 ds; pipes to J. G. Illius.	bg Octavio 178 April 27 Paysandú. Souza Ir'o & Ro
— Br bk. Longfellow, 811 tons, Scarbow, 64 ds, rails and coal to Monteiro Hime & Co. OSTEND-NO bk Palander, 467 tons, Patou, 63 ds. rails to Dom Pedro II railroad.	bk Albion 427, Mar 13 Savannah. To order bk Ardenlea 1217 ,, 23 Greenock Rio Gas Co. shp W. H. Corsar 1419 ,, 26 Cardiff D. Pedro 11 RF
CARDIFFBr shp Atmosphere: 1,378 tons; Johansen: 48 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.	ble Fores Grows 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 3
OroktoPort hk Cintra; 358 tons; Barra; 43 ds; sundries to J. Miranda Leone & Co. MAY 1. RichmondOr hk Brazileira; 305 tons; Meinhardt: 48 ds; flour to F. Ciemente & Co.	shp Gateacre 1355 shp Astracana 192 bk Summerlee 805 bk Unison 365 Welburne In distress. Rio Gas Co. bk Unison 455 Autwerp L. Laureys
GENOAIt lug Zie Autonio; 30t tons; Badano; 67 ds; sundries to E. Cresta & Co.	bk Unison hates 55 bk MagnaChaira 55 bk MagnaChaira 55 bk MagnaChaira 55 sk MagnaCha
BALTIMORE Am lug Adda 7. Bonner; 488 tons; Bonner; 76 ds; sundries to Phipps Bros. & Co. Liverrool Am shp Virginin; 1,095 tons; Delano; 59 ds; coal to Gas Co.	bk Margaita 903 bk Essex 1438 15 Cardiff Wilson, Sons & bk Zockett 555 bk Temple Bar. 1888 46 Glasgow. Th order.
SANTOS—Fr bg Joseph; 170 tons; Chavaux; 2 ds; ballast; to order. MA 1' 2.	bk Zockett. 555 45 Lverpool. Faria Hollanda bk Temple Bar 1808 4 Glasgow. Tin order. shp Viola ro23 18 Cardiff. Wilson, Sons & House Lock Humber 1199 bk Col. Adams. 1516 120 Cardiff. Messageries Ma Le Amiress. 510 120 Cardiff. Messageries Ma Cardiff. She Cardiff. S
S. Nicolas—Port by Finheiro; 193 tons; Gonçalves; 13 ds; bran to A. Wagner.	bg Olga 232 ,, 20 New York Phipps Bros. & bk Western Belle 435 ,, 20 RosarioSFé S. M. Zenha sho Asiana
DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS. APRIL 22.	Dk Regia 315 32 Cardifi Watson Ritchie Dk M. J. Foley 479 39 Altinore To order 39 Altinore To order 30 30 Richmond F. Clemente & St. English Clemente
GASPEBr bg Daton; 156 tons; Orsato; ballast. Lisbon f oBr lug Scotia; 174 tons; McFarlane; coffen. APRIL 23.	bk Longfellow . 811 ,, 30 Newport . Monteiro Hime- shp Atmosphere. 1378 ,, 30 Cardiff Wilson, Sons &
PORT ELIZABETH—Br lug Yane Rennie; 197 tons; Hampton; coffee. PORT ROYAL—Br bk Lady Gertrude; 499 tons; Braddon: b't.	ichr Gruno 140 April20 Macáo A. L. Pereira
BALTIMORE—Am bk Grey Eagle; 445 tons; Lucas; coffee. APRIL 24. MARSEILLES—Br schr Reindeer; 288 tons; Campbell; coffee.	bk Brait d'Union 355 25 Toulon Yotey Rabert & bk Trait d'Union 355 25 Toulon Visconde d'Abri bk Saurabaya 442 April & Cardift Wilson, Sons & bk Payta 689 24 Havre Fiorita & Tavol
SANTOSIt bk Francesco; 385 tons; Catanzano; salt. APRIL 26. PONDECHERRY—Fr bk Rose C.: 419 tons; Guiraud; ballast.	
APRIL 27. GASPE—Br bg Reaper; 139 tons; Syvret: ballast. N. VorkGr bk Molly, 294 tons; Weitts; coffee.	GERMAN kh Germania. 272 Mar 9 Hamburg Hartwig Wil'ses sch Heinrich. 112 , 24 Paysandu J. M. Frias & Se sig Meta. 155 Apfillo Setulusli. Willie Schmilli lug Diana. 370 , 24 New Castle A. Wagner. Serh Albert. 26 , 38 May 1 Richmond. Francisco Clen 1724JAP
APRIL 28. N. YORK—Am bk Oluster, 470 tons; Wickerson; ballast. PARANAGUA—Sp bg Betzabé; 137 tons; Reos; ballast.	lug Zio Antonio 301 May 1 Genoa E. Cresta & Co
APRIL 30. Lisson f o. —Big bg Merxem; 207 tons; Lome; coffice. Banta—Am lug Franc Lambirth; 489 tons; Gray; ballast. MAY 1.	bk Imacos
N. York.—Br bk <i>Ocean Beanty</i> ; 587 tons; Thompson; coffee. ——Am bk <i>Cario</i> ; 299 tons; Russell; ballast.	bk Rapide 522 April 8 New Castle Wilson, Sons 8
-During the month of March there were 23 shipping ar	SWEDISH. 326 Mar 26 bk Harmonia. 302 , 27 bk Alma. 333 Aprilit, Lohdon. M. G. da Silvei bg Sylphide 240 , 22 Lisbon. To order.
rivals at Pará, and 22 departures. Twelve arrivals and to departures were steamers. The Druch bg. Merxem, which left this port on the 19th	bg Triumfo 153 Feb. to Paysandû. J. M. Frias & surk Daria 149 Mar 11 Mont'video F.de Figueired smk Guadelupe. 1471 13 Paysandû. A. Wagner
ult, with a cargo of coffee for Lisbon, returned on the 25th or account of the sickness of the captain. She sailed again on the 30th ult.	smk Guadelupe 471 31 Paysandh. A. Wagner bg Almirande 178 77 Paysandh. Soluza 170 & R pol Conchia. 754 77 Paysandh. Fr Figurerdo S pr Papilla 117 37 Paysandh. Fr Figurerdo S pr Papilla 117 37 Paysandh. Fr Figurerdo S pr Papilla 117 37 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18
The Fr. str. Equateur, bringing a new shaft for the Fr. str. Sénégal, arrived at Bahia on the 22nd altimo and pro-	bg Mana Angela 230
ceded thence to the River Plate. The Senegal, having com pleted her repairs, left Bahia on the 28th tult for this pon where she arrived on the 28th. She here finished her out ward voyage and returned to Europe on the 18t instant.	sg Triumfo 153 Feb. 10 Paysandů. M. Friss & sark Dain 147 137 147 147 147 147 147 147 147 147 147 14
FREIGHTS:	bg Recurso II. 192 , 17/Raysandu. J. M. Frias & bg Belizario 179 , 21/Mont video Souza Ir & Robg Francisco 224 , 22 do J. Romaguera
Steamers: Sailing-Vessels:	sho Marianna

I.onion. 6og Liverpool 5og Antwerp. 5og Hamburg. 5of Hayre. 5 fr. 5o Bordeaux. fr. 6o Marwellith. fr. 7s New York. 6o cis.

Chaimel f. 0...... 507 Lisbon f. 0..... 507 Lisbon f. 0..... 507—537 Other Law for f. 1.... 507—537 U.S. South... 507—537 106 South... 527—537

chp Mariana ... 150 Mar o'ilha deM'id. J. J. dos Reis & Co bk Africa ... dos ... 758h l sland. Journ's Agrand ... 150

GOVERNMENT BONDS

kmission Ł.	CIRCULATION	DENOMINATION	INTEREST	NOMINAL VALUE	QUOTATION
t.		General Apolices, currency	6 %c	1,000\$000	1,057\$000
		19 11 11	**	· 800 000	
2.		11 11 11 verrein	**	600 000	1,050 000
339,069,100\$000	335,397,100\$000	27 D 29 **********************************	**	500 000	,,
		17 11 11 ·······	**	400 000	
:		" " " "	"	200 000	iii
	٠. ٠		5 %	1,000 000	90 9/9
2,151,600 000	1,990,400 000	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	"	600 000 400 000	"
119,600 000	119,600 000	,, ,, ,,	4 %	1,000 000	
		n n n		600 000	
7,489,500 000	5,267,000 000	Provincial apolices of Rio de Janeiro	6 %	500 000	981/2 %
2,722,600 000	2,722,600 000	. " . "	**	200 000	9836 %
21,600,000 000	16,582,000 000	National Lean of 1868, gold	**	1,000 000	1,190\$000
8,400,000 మ	7,300,000 000	n n n. n	**	500 000	В
44,820,000 000	50,235,000 000	National Loan of 1879, gold	41/290	1,000 000	1101/2 %
7,065,000 000	201-32,000 000	n n n n	1/2 10	500 000	11072 70

BANKS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES

CAPITA		RES	SSUED	35	T C	NAME		LAST	LAST	UNABLIAND
CAPITA		SHARE	1881	VALUE	PAID	NAMES .	RESERVE FUND	QUOTA- TION	AM'T	PAID
BANKS										
33,000,00 8,000,00	00\$	165,000	All	200	All	Banco do Brazil	9,447,527\$864 2,051,768 055	2825000	10\$00Ш	Jan 1881
12,000,00	00	40,000	All	200	All	Rural e Hypothecario. Commercial do Río de Janeiro	2,051,768 055	250 000	9 000	Jan 188 1
1,000,0	000	50,000	20,000 All	£ 200	All All	Confinercial do Rio de Janeiro	1,657,274 277	250 000	10 000	. Jan 188;
6,000,00	000	30,000	All	200	L. 19	Industrial a Managed	€ 140,000	120 000	8 sh	Jan 1881
4,000,00	00	20,000	5,000	500	All	English (limited) Industrial e Mercantil	900,000\$000	233 1000	8,5000	Jnn 1881
4,000,00	00	20,000	10,200	200	All	Banco Predial	4,512 860 4,512 860	205 ond	10 000	Jan 1881 Jan 1881
£ 1,000,	000	50,000	15,000	£ 20	£ 30	Banco Predial. New London and Brazilian.	4,512 600	133 000	5 000	Jan 1881
12,000,00	00\$	60,ono	31,000	500	3002	Banco do Commercio	302,848\$701	208 000	9\$000	Oct 1880 Jan 1881
1,000,00	00\$	5,000	All	200\$	All	Petropolis . Macahé e Campos . do do debennes . Panlista .	34,783 400	240 000	10\$000	1.1 00
7,500,00	∞	37,500	14,380	200	All	Macahé e Campos	- 34,703 400	65 000		July 1880
	1	75,000		200	2503	do de debentures		79 "/4	61/ 01.	interest
4,000,0	ا <u>۵</u>	20,000	All All	300	An	Sorocahana	258,691 200	235 000	8 "/	June 1880
4,000,0	~]				6 60	Sorocabana	_	42 000		
_	- 1	- 1		_	* 200	do do	_	4-14 07	0 %	interest
2,400,00	00	12,000	All	200	All	Leopoldina		76 % 67 ½ % 300 000	7 001	interest
	- 1	-	-	-				300 000	RIZ OL	Jan. 1881 interest
2,000,0	00	10,000	All	200	All	Nictheroyease		25 000	72 70	tillerest
600,0	100	3,300	All	200	All	Campos a S. Sebastino	_	25 000 Nom		
10,665,0	ю	53-325	All	200	All			160 000	7 \$000	Oct. 1886
_		_	-	_	-	do do with right to subsid. she do do subsidiary shares.	-	200 000		_
800,0		4,000	All	. 200		Unific Volumians	·	17,000		_
000,0	NU	4,000	All	. 200	All		34,600 000	Nom	614°10	Feb. 1881
4,000,0	400	6,000	16,500	200\$	All	TEAMWAYS S Christovão. Botanical Garden	64,276 465	365 000	12 000	lan -on
2,000,0	00	20,000	All	200	All	Botanical Garden	04,270 405	Non	13. 000	Jan. 188
700,0	100	10,000	Att	200	1400	S Paulo		120 000		
1,200,0	100	3,500	All	200	All	S Paulo. Pernambuco	7,471 399		10 000	July. 1880
540,0	100	6,000	All	200	All	Pelotas	_ \	10 000	10 000	J my. 1000
800,0	100	2,700	3,0(1)	300	All	S. Luiz do Maranhão		20 000		
1,200,0	00	6,000	All	200	100	Porto Alegre	_	45 900		
2,000,0	1000	10,000	All	200	All All	Mantenile	30,163 063	191 000	5 800	Jun 1881
1,200,0		10,000	7,000	200	All	Niethwen	2,800 000			
1,200,0		*0,000	All	200\$	All	Porto Alegre Villa Izabel Montevilleo Nictherroy Bruxellas	-	4 000		1
5,400,0		27,000	Att	200.5	21	Carris urbanos	-	19 0-10	1	ρ
3,1,-					500\$	do debentures	_	250 com	9 000	Jan 1881
					1 1	TOLL WOALL	_	88 %	0 %0	interest
1,800,0	160 j	6,000	All	300\$	300\$	União e Industria	180,000,000	105 000	15 000	I
180,0	100	1,800	All	100	All	Magé e Sapucaia	180,000 000	Nom	13 000	June 1879
4,000,0	100\$	20,000	All	200	All	Brazileira de Navegação	96,467 753	208 000	10 000	Jan 1881
600,0	100	3,000	All	200	160\$	Espirito Santo e Campos União Nictheroyense	300,000 000	100 000	6 000	Jan 1881 Jan 1881
200,0	100	1,000	912 3,168	200	Lto	Uniao Nictheroyense		Nom		
640,0	00	3,200	3,108	200	All All	rerry		Nom.		
£ 1,000,		50,000	42,500	£ 20	A	Ferry Painlista 15 12 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	717 961	91 000	5 000	Jan. 1881
150,0	000	750	42,500	200	I All	Fluv. do Espírito Santo (Ceará)	£ 21,321,78:40	130 000	9sh	Dec. 1880
.30,0		/30		,00	1004	Tierr do Espirito Estito (CCRIA)	_	106 000		
8,000,00	00\$	8,000	4,000	1,000\$	125\$	Fidelidade Argos Fhuninense Garantia Nova Permanente Nova Regeneração Confininge	200,000,000	140 000	10 000	lan 1881
3,000,0	100	3,000	All	1,000	250	Argos Fluminense	300,000 000	422 000	32 000	
2,500,0	00	2,500	Alt	1,000	100	Garantia	156,500 000	125 000	6 000	Jan 1881 Jan 1881
800,0	100	Bou	All	1,000	250	Nova Permanente	162,660 621	400 000	15 000	Jan 1881
500,00	00	500	Alt	1,000	100	Nova Regeneração	35,593 963	Nom	6 000	Jan. 1880
8,000,00	00	20,000	10,000	200	20	Confinnca	130,000 000	38 HOU 62 000	2 000	Jan 1881
8,000,00	00	40,000	20,000	200 1	50		250,000 000	62 000	4 0011	Jan 1881
1,000,00	00	50,000	25,000 All	100	10	Previdente	122,690 173	12 000	1 000	Jan. 1881
4,000,00	00	20,000	10,000	200	100	Alliance	184,426 740	50 000 26 000	5 000	Dec. 1878
4,-00,00	-	,		200	20	Alliança		20 000	- 1	-
500,00	00\$	2,500	All	200\$	All	Gloria	70,000 000	45 000	x Con	You .00-
200,00	00	1,000	All	200	All	Harmonia	75,555 000	45 000 Nont	3 000	Jan. 1881 Dec. 1876
300,00		3,000	All	100	100\$	Mercado Nictheroyense	900 000	7 000		June. 1880
	- 1									
£ 750,	000	37,500	36,000 All	£ 20	All	Rio de Janeiro		250 000 63 000	61	June. 1877 July 1880
A 75.	000	7,500	All	£ 10	All	ANICIDETOY	_	65 000	21/2 0/0	July 1880
600,00	00\$	3,000	All	200\$	A11	MISCELLANROUS Transportes Marit, de Sav Bonds Maritimos Docas de Pedro II	06 *** ***	*	9\$000 6 000	
600,00	00	3,000	600	2004	1603	Bonds Marinnos	96,544 531	125 000	97000	Jan. 1881
10,000,00		\$0,000	15,000	200	100	Doeas de Pedro II		70 000	0 000	Jan. 1880 Jan. 1880
1,000,00	00	5,000	All	200	Δ11	Beazil Industrial	_	70 000	4 000	Jan. 1880
400,0	00	2,000	All	200	All	União Industrial		Nom.		
500,0	00	2,500	All	200	145	União Industrial. Florestal Paranaense	_	2 000		
1,200.0	00	6,000	All	200	All	Melhoramentos de Santos	_	Nom		
	00	6,000	5,461	200			58,793 327	170 000	8 000	Jan. 1881 Jan. 1881
1,200,0	00	12,500	7,500 All	200	100\$	Carriagens Fluminense Commercio e Lavoura Economia (lavanderia) Associação Commercial Turão Fluminense Minas de Caçapava Archinentonica	90,000 000	120 000	5 OUU	Jan. 1881
3,000,0	00	6,000	All.	100 ·	All	Economia (lavanderia)	_	1 000		
3,000,0		0,000	All All	500	1503	Associação Commercial	_	Nom.	8 0 10	Jan. 1881
3,000,00 400,00	00		All	200	40	Minus de Consesse	_			
3,000,00 400,00 3,000,00	wo]	16,000	A 16							
3,000,00 400,00 3,000,00 800,00	00	16,000	All	50	704	Architectonica		20 000		
3,000,00 400,00 3,000,00 800,00 1,800,00	00 00	9,000	6,000	200	50\$	Architectonica	=	80 000		
3,000,00 400,00 3,000,00 800,00 1,800,00	00 00 00	9,000	6,000 5,000	200	All	Petropolituna	=	80 000 Non		
3,000,00 400,00 3,000,00 800,00 1,800,00 1,900,00	00 00 00	9,000 10,000 40,000	5,000 5,000 7,500	200 100 100	All	Petropolituna	=	80 000 Nom Nom	6.00	Dec00
3,000,00 400,00 3,000,00 800,00 1,800,00	00 00 00 00	9,000	6,000 5,000 7,500 4,400 40,000	200	All	Petropolitana	37,866 000 208.497 496	80 000 Non	6 000	Dec. 1880

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THE RIO NEWS

- 1881 -

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Commercial Department,

where every effort has been employed to gather reliable infor-mation and statistics and to so digest and arrange them as to best meet the needs of commercial men. In its

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the News will coutinue to report fully the movements and state of the suck and exchange markets, thus making it a fishirful mides of the year's transactions. The sale of bonds and anceke will be given for each day. It will also carefully note every legislative, administrative, or private net which easy in any sense affect the profitableness or seeming of investments. In its

News Department

it will aim to give a fall resumé of all the occurrences in this empire, and in so doing will be governed by no private interest or fear. In its news guitering it will seek to represent things just as if finds them: in its comments it will aim to puscent its, own opinions for which it will be willing to be held responsible at all times.

The following are a few selections from the comments with which we have been honored by our contemporaries:

Front the Mouitor Campista, Campos, Rio de Janeiro

Since its inaupation Ture Ro Nyrs has beedone important and useful not only for the important and useful not only for the important lay and high standard with which it treats all the topics of the day, but also for the abundance of boal and provincial socies of Brazil, and of commercial information of the Rio de Janceio narket, the knowledge of which has come to be necessary to every one in our own country and the United States who would know the discussion of public affairs and the news in Brazil.

From the Echo Municipal, Cachocira, São Panlo

Besides the important articles of real interest which we find in the text, it contains an abundance of new tenns, which are largely devoted to this province. It contains also a special department in which the railways of the empire are exclusively

From the Gazeto da Turde, Rio de Janeiro.

From the Gazeta da Tarde, Rio de Janeiro.

This interesting organ of the Rio press has constituted itself a resolute champion of the cause of enancipation, rendering the most decided and efficient support to the glorious inicative of our illustrious friend, Deputy Jocquim Nabuce. The roar of the innevest fed by the immont traffic in human fleat does not frighten this independent sheet which sees every day an increase in the number of its readers and extraet panegrists. The whole English colony of Rio de Janeiro prite Tar Rio Naws, and there are already miny Baralinas who seek it for its very exact approciation and judicious commentaries on all questious relating to the posperity of Brazil.

We wish Tue Rio Naws ancress and congratulate ourselves in seeing that infights, with great valor and excellent judgment, to save Brazil, from the disgrace of possessing slaves in the list quarter of the inneteenth century.

The existence of this important organ of the press is a splendid proof that it is not alone by the support of the slave-holders that a journal can live.

m the Auxiliador da Industria Nucional, Rio de Janeiro

From the Auxiliador the Industria Nactional, Rio de Janeiro Brazil, which happily knows what is passing in the European and American social world, can en however make known what is occurring within her interior and the progress under way, impelled rattue by the nective forces of a splendid nature than by the independent effort and initiative of her sams.

From this point of view, we can not fail to render homage to the distinguished editor of Tute. Rio News who so faithfully transmiss to the great American Union and to the European world the state of our social life, the political and economic questions which we are now discussing, the administrative and financial life of our provinces, and namy other items of news which are worthy of all appreciation because of the discrimination and judgment which has presided over them.

From the Artista, Rio Grande.

We have already had the pleasure of noticing that important organ of the press which, nuder the title which we have taken for this epigraph ["The Rio News"], is published in the in-perial capital, especially devoted to the interests of a numerous and respectable colony represented by the sons of powerful Albino.

The sincere desire manifested in the prosperons a

Albion.

The sincere desire manifested in the prosperous growth of the country by all those who so willingly reside in it, is a clear proof that on this American soil, where shines the Southern Cross, they have found a second motherland.

The good will bestowed upon our province, in honorable opinions, by our enlightened contemporary. Tur Rro News, othering to us its most valuable aid in culling attention to what will meet our most vital needs, is without doubt a movive sufficient to have our unchanging gratitude.

In order that we may take dese return for the high consideration of our illustrious colleague, we place our limited service at his free disposition.—May 22, 1880.

Tur Rro Niwes of July 15, the important English journal published in the imperial capital, is eccupied with various matters, all of political and social importance, thus rendering available service not only to the colony in whose interests it is is specially zealous, but also to our country, appreciating without passion and with the greatest importality those occurrences which, through its medium, are to be echoed in the old world —July 26, 1880.

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